

EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL



ACKD BY

ANNUAL REPORT
OF THE
MEDICAL OFFICER OF HEALTH
FOR THE YEAR
1966

J. W. SCHOLEY, M.B., CH.B.,
Medical Officer of Health

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EAST KESTEVEN RURAL DISTRICT COUNCIL ADMINISTRATIVE AREA.



LIST OF COUNCILLORS AND PARISHES REPRESENTED.

1966/1967.

AN.TICK.
ASGARBY AND HOWELL.
ASHBY DE LA LAUNDE AND
BLOXHOLM.
ASGARBY AND SWARBY.
AUNSBY AND DEMBLEBY.
BILLINGHAY.

BLANKNEY.
BRAUNCEWELL.
BURTON PEDWARDINE.
CRANWELL AND BYARD'S LEAF.
CULVERTHORPE AND KELBY.
DIGBY.
DOGDYKE.
DORRINGTON.
EMERBY AND EVEDON.
GREAT HALE.
HECKINGTON.

HELPRINGHAM.

KIRKBY LA THORPE.
LEASINGHAM.
LITTLE HALE.
MARTIN.

NEWTON AND HACEBY AND
WALCOT (F).

NORTH KYME.
NORTH RAUCEBY.
OSBOURNBY.
ROWSTON.
ROXHOLM.
RUSKINGTON.

SCOPWICK.
SCREDINGTON.
SILK WILLOUGHBY.
SOUTH KYME.
SOUTH RAUCEBY.
SWATON.
TEMPLE BRUER.
THREEKINGHAM.
TIMBERLAND.
WALCOT (B).
WILSFORD.

Lamyman, F.
Sardeson, G.

Clark, C.
Barker, H.
Fairchild, E.G.
Couling, R., J.P.
Maplethorpe, C.
Walsh, J.
Curtis, T.
Smith, Mrs. N.C.R.
Key, E.M.
Bangay, Mrs. M.
Heeley, Mrs. P.
Snowden, T.J.
Lamyman, S.F.
Dixon, J.I.
Chalk, Rev. F.H.
Hall, T.H.
Brandreth, Dr. T.K.
Hatcliffe, Mrs. E.G.
Lühl, T.G.
Ladbroke, A.I.
Hiddowson, A.L.A.
Godson, K.T.
Jones, A.L.
Severs, J.E.
Leggate, A.
Wright, G.C.

Knight, J.E.P.
 Harrod, J.T.
 Cullen, H.W.R.
 Robson, Mrs. N.
 Moor, A.
 Robertsen, E.A.
 Hall, T.W.F.
 Marshall, J.O.
 Tomlinson, W.
 Baumber, A.
 Bell, C.R.T.
 Blount, E.
 Wood, S.T.
 Christian, Mrs. E.M., J.P.
 Smith, C.H.
 Ransom, W.F.
 Smith, Mrs. K.M.
 Creese, J.T.
 Grantham, G.S.
 Brocks, Miss M.E.

Members of the Health and Housing Committee.

1966 - 67.

Chairman:-

A.J. Ladbroke.

Vice-Chairman:-

A.L. Jones.

Members:-

Bangay, Mrs. M.

Blount, E.

Brandreth, Dr. T.K.

Couling, R.

Harrod, J.T.

Hatcliffe, Mrs. E.G.

Heeley, Mrs. P.

Lanyman, F.

Lanyman, S.F.

Leggate, A.

Muhl, T.G.

Robson, Mrs. N.

Smith, Mrs. K.M.

Smith, Mrs. N.C.R.

Ex - Officio:-

Godson, K.T.

Robertson, E.A.

Tomlinson, W.

Clerk of the Council - J.T. Brindley, Esq.

Chairman of the Council - K.T. Godson, Esq., J.P.

STAFF OF HEALTH DEPARTMENT.

Medical Officer of Health.

MARGARET A. LORAINÉ. (Resigned 30/6/66).

JOHN W. SCHOLEY. (Appointed 1/8/66).

Chief Public Health Inspector.

JOHN A. F. SAVILLE.

Deputy Public Health Inspector.

CLIFFORD RHODES.

Additional Public Health Inspector.

JOHN WOOD.

Technical Assistant.

MAURICE R. FLETCHER.

Clerk/Typist.

MISS GILLIAN PATTISON.

Clerk.

MISS STELLA BUTLER. (Resigned 3/6/66).

MISS ELVINA KENT. (Appointed 6/6/66).

Rodent Operators.

G.A. ROWLAND.

T. CARRATT.

STATISTICS AND SOCIAL CONDITIONS.

Area of Administrative District	123,406 acres.
Population (Registrar General's figure 1966. Estimated Mid-Year Home Population).	22,940.
Population (Census 1931).	18,858
Population (Census 1951).	21,825
Population (Census 1961).	19,382
Number of inhabited dwellings as at 31-12-66.	6,062
Number of inhabited dwellings (Census 1931).	4,348
Number of inhabited dwellings (Census 1951).	5,146
Number of inhabited dwellings (Census 1961).	5,946
Rateable Value (31st March, 1966).	£541,719
Sum represented by 1d. Rate (1966/1967).	£2,177-12-4d.

The Rural District of East Kesteven comprises 41 civil parishes and extends to 123,406 acres (193 square miles) from the now reclaimed and fertile fenlands to the fringe of the limestone hills of the Midland Shires. Situated in the Kesteven Division of Lincolnshire it is bounded on the east by the River Witham and the great Forty Foot Drain. On the south the District limit is defined for some distance by the main road from Grantham to the East Coast. It passes across this towards Felkingham, on the trunk road from Lincoln to London, and then takes a north-westerly course to Ermine Street at Wilsford Heath. This long straight road is followed northwards past Byard's Leap to Temple Bruer, where the boundary turns eastwards again, crossing the Lincoln Road at Blankney Heath and thence past Metherringham Station and along the line of Metherringham Delph, back to the River Witham.

The inhabitants of the district generally, are engaged in agriculture. In addition, there are to be found a few minor miscellaneous trades and industries and large R.A.F. establishments at Cranwell and Digby, together with a sprinkling of light industry, poultry packing, prepared meat products, etc., and light engineering, etc.

EXTRACTS FROM VITAL STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR 1966.

NOTE: Population.

The Registrar General's estimate of the home population for the mid-year, 22,940 again shows a substantial increase 1,080 above the figure for the previous year which was 21,860. The natural increase of births over deaths accounted for some 245 of this increase. The remainder, therefore, are due to an influx of migrants, probably service personnel.

Birth and Death Rates.

As the age and sex distribution of the population in different areas materially affects both the Birth and Death Rates of those areas, comparability factors allowing for this are issued by the Registrar General for each Local Government Unit. These factors may be used for calculating what are termed in this Report as "Nett" rates and fairer comparisons are obtained if the latter are used when comparing rates with those of any other area (when these have been similarly adjusted) or with the rates for the Country as a whole. In addition to the adjustment made to the death rate area comparability factor, the birth rate area comparability factor has also been adjusted to take account of the presence of sterile population in institutions or mentally deficient.

These factors for Births and Deaths in respect of East Kesteven are 1.04 and 1.13 respectively. The corresponding figure when multiplied by the Crude Rate (that is, for Births and Deaths as the case may be) will give the "Nett" Rate.

Live Births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	220	218	438
Legitimate.	211	206	417
Illegitimate.	9	12	21

Crude Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population - 19.09
Nett Live Birth Rate per 1,000 estimated population - 19.86
Rate for England and Wales. - 17.70
Rate for Kesteven County (Nett). - 18.56
Illegitimate live births 4.79 per cent of total live births.

Stillbirths.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	4	5	9
Legitimate.	4	3	7
Illegitimate.	-	2	2

Stillbirth Rate per 1,000 (Total live and still) births - 20.13
Rate for England and Wales. - 15.40
Rate for Kesteven County. - 10.33

Total Live and Still Births.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
Total.	224	223	447
Legitimate.	215	209	424
Illegitimate.	9	14	23

Deaths.

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
	94	99	193
Crude Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	-	8.41	
Nett Death Rate per 1,000 estimated population	-	9.51	
Rate for England and Wales.	-	11.7	
Rate for Kesteven County (Nett).	-	10.84	

Maternal Mortality (i.e. Deaths due to Pregnancy, Childbirth or Abortion).

No. of Deaths.	Nil.
Rate per 1,000 total births (i.e. live and still)	0.00
Rate for England and Wales.	0.26
Rate for Kesteven County.	0.36
There were no deaths due to pregnancy, childbirth or abortion during the year.	

Infant Mortality (i.e. Deaths of Infants under one year of age).

	<u>Males.</u>	<u>Females.</u>	<u>Total.</u>
No. of Deaths.	4	4	8
Legitimate.	4	3	7
Illegitimate.	-	1	1
<u>All Infants.</u>	<u>East Kesteven</u>	<u>England & Wales</u>	<u>Kesteven County</u>
Rate per 1,000 live births	18.26	19.00	18.72
<u>Legitimate Infants.</u>			
Rate per 1,000 legitimate live births.	16.78	-	18.67
<u>Illegitimate Infants.</u>			
Rate per 1,000 illegitimate live births.	47.61	-	19.74

Of the total infant deaths 5 (62.5%) occurred among children under one week of age. 2 males, 3 females.

Neonatal Mortality Rate per 1,000 related live births. - 13.7

Rate for England and Wales.	- 12.90
Rate for Kesteven County.	- 14.04
The number of deaths occurring in infants under 4 weeks of age being	- 6

Early Neonatal Mortality Rate (Deaths under 1 week of age).

Per 1,000 related live births	- 11.41
Rate for England and Wales	- 11.10
Rate for Kesteven County	- 11.16
The number of deaths occurring in infants under 7 days of age being	- 5.

Perinatal Mortality Rate (stillbirths + deaths during 1st week).

Per 1,000 total live and stillbirths	- 31.32
Rate for England and Wales	- 26.30
Rate for Kesteven County.	- 21.38

Births.

The live birth rate of 19.09 per thousand of the estimated population was lower by 0.75 than that of the previous year. The number of live births belonging to the district being 438 (220 males 218 females) compared with 401 (207 males 194 females) in 1965. The 21 illegitimate live births representing 4.79 per cent of the total showed an increase on the figures for the previous year when there were 9 such births representing 2.24 per cent.

The number of Stillbirths (9) shows a considerable increase over last year, although the stillbirth rate was slightly higher than last year. The number of births for the year exceeded the number of deaths by 245.

The following table gives comparative statistics relating to births in the East Kesteven Rural District since 1946.

Year	LIVE BIRTHS.				STILLBIRTHS.	
	Legitimate.	Illegitimate.	Total.	Rate per 1,000 Population.	No.	Rate per 1,000 Total Births.
1946.	-	-	355	22.05	-	-
1947.	367	20	387	23.5	12	30.07
1948.	387	19	366	20.22	13	37.07
1949.	343	8	351	20.00	6	16.81
1950.	316	16	332	15.46	9	26.39
1951.	354	10	364	16.38	1	2.74
1952.	336	11	347	14.80	7	19.77
1953.	331	15	346	16.74	6	19.89
1954.	324	13	338	17.01	7	20.29
1955.	301	12	313	15.45	7	21.87
1956.	361	10	371	18.14	9	23.68
1957.	336	8	344	16.44	6	17.14
1958.	324	14	338	16.28	8	23.12
1959.	307	13	320	15.19	5	15.38
1960.	348	6	354	16.60	6	16.66
1961.	345	11	356	17.36	7	19.29
1962.	345	9	354	16.84	8	22.1
1963.	379	20	399	18.99	6	14.81
1964.	410	13	423	19.59	4	9.37
1965.	392	9	401	18.34	4	9.87
1966.	417	21	438	19.09	9	20.13

Civilian population used as basis of calculating rates up to 1949. Since 1949 the total population figures have been used.

Comparative Table 1.

Vital Statistics - 1946 - 1966.

Year	Infantile Mortality Rate			Birth Rate (Crude)			Death Rate (Crude)		
	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales	East Kesteven	Kesteven County	England & Wales
1946	36.62	39.65	43.00	22.05	20.06	19.10	11.18	11.95	11.50
1947	43.90	33.31	41.00	23.50	21.37	20.50	11.30	11.87	12.00
1948	40.98	30.46	34.00	20.22	19.20	17.90	9.71	11.04	10.80
1949	34.18	37.20	32.00	20.00	18.45	16.70	10.65	11.77	11.70
1950	36.14	41.30	30.00	15.46	16.78	15.80	11.22	11.20	11.60
1951	24.16	28.09	30.00	16.38	16.36	15.50	8.73	10.78	12.50
1952	43.23	35.32	27.60	14.80	15.56	15.30	7.85	9.84	11.30
1953	31.79	36.80	26.80	16.74	16.16	17.00	8.32	11.56	12.20
1954	11.80	24.32	25.50	17.01	16.16	15.20	10.12	11.95	11.30
1955	25.56	25.97	24.90	15.45	15.70	15.00	8.64	12.36	11.70
1956	18.87	28.19	23.80	18.14	16.12	15.70	9.24	12.35	11.70
1957	26.16	20.55	23.00	16.44	16.05	16.10	8.37	10.84	11.50
1958	26.63	20.56	22.50	16.28	16.39	16.40	9.20	11.56	11.70
1959	25.00	17.12	22.00	15.19	16.64	16.50	9.26	11.28	11.60
1960	16.95	20.46	21.70	16.60	17.35	17.10	8.20	11.53	11.50
1961	25.28	18.99	21.40	17.36	16.81	17.40	8.93	11.32	12.00
1962	31.07	20.02	21.40	16.84	17.80	18.00	9.13	11.68	11.30
1963	15.04	17.44	20.90	18.99	18.64	18.02	9.71	11.81	12.20
1964	18.91	21.28	20.00	19.59	17.95	18.40	8.48	11.10	11.30
1965	17.46	16.77	19.00	18.34	17.92	18.01	9.70	10.90	11.50
1966	18.26	18.72	19.00	19.09	18.56	17.70	8.41	11.79	11.70

Comparative Table II - Vital Statistics - 1946 - 1966.

YEAR.	Population Mid Year R.G. Estimate.	No. of Live Births.		Crude Birth Rate.	Nett. Birth Rate.	No. of Stillbirths.		Deaths under one year of age.		Inf. Mort. Rate.	No. of Deaths.		Crude Death Rate.	Nett Death Rate.
		M	F	Total		M	F	M	F	Total	M	F	Total	
1946.	16,100	165	190	355	22.05	-	-	-	-	36.6	100	80	180	11.18
1947.	16,400	204	183	387	23.5	4	8	12	7	43.9	96	90	186	11.3
1948.	17,610	192	174	366	20.22	5	8	13	11	40.98	95	76	171	9.71
1949.	17,550	180	171	351	20.00	5	1	6	8	34.18	109	78	187	10.65
1950.	21,470	181	151	332	15.46	6	3	9	8	36.14	109	111	220	11.22
1951.	22,210	198	166	364	16.38	1	-	1	5	24.16	103	91	194	8.73
1952.	23,450	178	169	347	14.80	3	4	7	8	43.23	87	97	184	7.85
1953.	20,670	188	158	346	16.74	2	4	6	4	31.79	97	75	172	8.32
1954.	19,870	169	169	338	17.01	6	1	7	3	11.8	109	92	201	10.12
1955.	20,260	164	149	313	15.45	6	1	7	6	25.56	101	74	175	8.64
1956.	20,450	185	186	371	18.14	2	7	9	5	18.87	92	97	189	9.24
1957.	20,920	180	164	344	16.44	2	4	6	7	26.16	99	76	175	8.37
1958.	20,750	180	158	338	16.28	3	5	8	7	26.63	102	89	191	9.20
1959.	21,060	175	145	320	15.19	2	3	5	4	25.00	107	88	195	9.26
1960.	21,330	169	185	354	16.60	4	2	6	1	16.95	96	80	176	8.20
1961.	21,020	186	170	356	17.36	3	4	7	5	25.28	106	77	183	8.93
1962.	21,020	180	174	354	16.84	6	2	8	5	31.07	102	90	192	9.13
1963.	21,010	188	211	399	18.99	2	4	6	3	15.04	101	103	204	9.17
1964.	21,590	224	199	423	19.59	1	3	4	6	18.91	99	84	183	8.48
1965.	21,860	207	194	401	18.34	4	-	4	5	17.46	128	84	212	9.70
1966.	22,940	220	218	438	19.09	4	5	9	4	18.26	94	99	193	8.41

For the years 1938/49 deaths of non-civilians were excluded from the Registrar General's returns and Civilian population figures were, therefore, used for calculating the Death Rates. These deaths have, however, been included in the 1950/66 returns and the total population figures have, therefore, been used in determining the Rates for those years.

Deaths.

Details of deaths now supplied by the Registrar General are classified under the 36 headings based on the Abbreviated List of the International Statistical Classification of Diseases, Injuries and Causes of Death, 1948.

Chief Causes of Death.

The following is a statement of the chief causes of deaths occurring in the East Kesteven Rural District in 1966.

<u>Cause of Deaths.</u>	<u>No. of Deaths.</u>	<u>Rate per 1,000 est. population.</u>
Coronary Disease, Angina.	45	2.287
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	33	1.784
Malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	28	1.509
Other Heart Diseases.	18	1.143
Other circulatory diseases.	13	0.914

The crude death rate from all causes was 8.41 per 1,000 of the estimated population, compared with last year's figure of 9.70, while the nett rate was 9.51 compared with 11.06 for the previous year. The number of deaths which now include those members of the Services stationed in the area showed an decrease in the death rate of 1.55 compared with the previous year.

Diseases of the Cardio-vascular system again head the list in the causes of death, accounting for just over 56.47% of the total (109) and of those 45 were due to Coronary Disease.

28 deaths were due to malignant neoplasms or new growths which are, as is not unusual, the third highest cause of death, followed by the respiratory group with 20 deaths, 15 of which were due to Pneumonia and Bronchitis.

There were 8 deaths of infants under one year of age representing an Infant Mortality Rate of 18.26 per 1,000 live births compared with 7 deaths in 1965 representing a rate of 17.46 per 1,000 live births. The small numbers involved mean that one or two deaths can make a big difference in the rate per thousand live births. It should be noted that 5 of these deaths occurred in the first week of life.

There were fortunately no deaths in the East Kesteven Rural District from Maternal Causes, representing a Maternal Mortality Rate of 0.00 per 1,000 total births, compared with a National Rate of 0.26. When comparing such rates with other areas or previous years no importance should be attached to rates based on very small numbers as they may have little or no statistical significance.

There was one death from Respiratory Tuberculosis during 1966, a female over 75 years of age.

The deaths registered under Heart Disease during 1966 numbered 63. Reference to the Chief Causes of Death shows that this remains the principal cause. The death rate per 1,000 of the estimated population was 2.79 compared with 3.43 for 1965 and 2.22 in 1964.

The following is a statement of fatalities from Heart Disease during the years 1946 - 1966.

YEAR	No. of Deaths.			Crude Death Rate per 1,000 of population.	Percentage to total Deaths from all causes East Kesteven.	Percentage to total Deaths from all causes Kesteven County.
	M	F	Total.			
1946	33	26	59	3.04	32.8	25.8
1947	25	18	43	2.62	23.1	28.5
1948	33	23	56	3.18	32.75	29.3
1949	34	25	59	3.36	32.06	30.9
1950	32	40	72	3.45	32.73	31.0
1951	30	32	62	2.79	31.95	33.9
1952	27	23	50	2.13	27.17	31.9
1953	33	32	65	3.14	32.50	38.2
1955	39	26	65	3.21	37.14	35.7
1956	28	31	59	2.88	31.21	38.1
1957	40	16	56	2.68	32.00	36.8
1958	22	29	51	2.46	26.73	34.8
1959	43	24	67	3.18	34.36	34.1
1960	41	28	69	3.28	39.20	36.2
1961	34	25	59	2.32	32.24	33.3
1962	29	28	57	2.23	29.69	34.5
1963	39	29	68	3.32	33.33	32.8
1964	30	18	48	2.22	26.23	33.6
1965	48	27	75	3.43	35.37	32.5
1966	33	30	63	2.79	32.64	34.7

NUMBER AND CAUSES OF DEATHS DURING 1966.

	Males.	Females.	Total.
Tuberculosis, respiratory:	-	1	1
Tuberculosis, other.	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-
Acute poliomyelitis.	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	3	4	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	2	-	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	-	1	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	-	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	10	8	18
Leukaemia, aleukaemia.	1	-	1
Diabetes.	1	-	1
Vascular lesions of nervous system.	11	22	33
Coronary disease, angina.	23	22	45
Hypertension with heart disease.	1	1	2
Other heart diseases.	9	7	16
Other circulatory diseases.	8	5	13
Influenza.	-	2	2
Pneumonia.	4	6	10
Bronchitis.	2	3	5
Other diseases of respiratory system.	-	2	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	-	1	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	2	2	4
Nephritis and nephrosis.	-	-	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.	-	-	-
Pregnancy, childbirth, abortion.	-	-	-
Congenital malformations.	2	-	2
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	4	8	12
Motor vehicle accidents.	6	-	6
All other accidents.	4	4	8
Suicide.	1	-	1
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-
All causes.	94	99	193

CAUSES OF DEATH AT DIFFERENT PERIODS OF LIFE - 1966.

Cause of Death.	Sex	Total	4											
			Under 4	Weeks and	1	5	15	25	35	45	55	65	75	
			Weeks	Under 1 Year.										
1. Tuberculosis, Respiratory.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
2. Tuberculosis, Other.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3. Syphilitic Disease.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4. Diphtheria.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5. Whooping.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
6. Meningococcal Infections.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
7. Acute Poliomyelitis.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
8. Measles.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
9. Other Infective and Parasitic Diseases.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
10. Malignant Neoplasm, Stomach.	M	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	1
	F	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2	2
11. Malignant Neoplasm, Lung, Bronchus.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
12. Malignant Neoplasm, Breast.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
13. Malignant Neoplasm, Uterus.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
14. Other Malignant and Lymphatic Neoplasms.	M	10	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
	F	8	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	1	3	2	2
15. Leukaemia, Aleukaemia.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
16. Diabetes.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
17. Vascular Lesions of Nervous System.	M	11	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	2	3	5	5
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	1	19	19
18. Coronary Disease, Angina.	M	23	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	6	7	8	8
	F	22	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	2	8	10	10
19. Hypertension with Heart Disease.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-
	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
20. Other Heart Disease.	M	9	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	6	6
	F	7	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	6
21. Other Circulatory Disease.	M	8	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	7	7
	F	5	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1	3	3
22. Influenza.	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
23. Pneumonia.	M	4	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
	F	6	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	4	4
24. Bronchitis.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1
	F	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	2
25. Other Diseases of the Respiratory System.	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
26. Ulcer of Stomach and Duodenum.	F	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
27. Gastritis, Enteritis and Diarrhoea.	M	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-
	F	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	-
28. Nephritis and Nephrosis.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
29. Hyperplasia of Prostate.	M	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
30. Pregnancy, Childbirth, Abortion.	F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
31. Congenital Malformations.	M	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
32. Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	M	4	1	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	2
	F	8	3	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	1	1	1
33. Motor Vehicle Accidents.	M	6	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
34. All Other Accidents.	M	4	-	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	1	1
	F	4	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	3	3
35. Suicide.	M	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
36. Homicide and Operations of War.	M & F	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Totals - All Causes.	M & F	193	6	2	1	1	6	-	6	7	28	42	94	94

The following statistical tables may be of some interest in regard to births, deaths, etc.

INFANT DEATHS FROM STATED CAUSES 1966.

Cause of Death.	Under one day	1 - 7 days.	1 - 4 weeks.	Total under 4 weeks	1 - 3 months	3 - 12 months	Total under 1 year
Uraemia - Pneumonia.	-	-	1	1	-	-	1
Prematurity.	-	1	1	2	-	-	2
Congenital Heart Disease.	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Cerebral Anoxia.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Subaschnoid Haemorrhage.	-	1	-	1	-	-	1
Atelectasis.	1	-	-	1	-	-	1
Acute Anaphylactic Shock Inhalation of Milk.	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
<u>TOTALS.</u>	2	3	2	7	1	-	8

CANCER DEATHS - 1966.

(TAKEN FROM THE RETURN OF DEATHS TO THE SANITARY AUTHORITY).

AGE GROUPS.	STOMACH		LUNG BRONCHUS		BREAST	UTERUS	OTHER SITES		TOTALS	
	M	F	M	F	F	F	M	F	M	F
Under 25.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
25 - 35.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
35 - 45.	-	-	-	-	-	-	2	-	2	-
45 - 55.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
55 - 65.	1	-	1	-	1	-	2	1	4	2
65 - 75.	1	2	1	-	-	-	2	3	4	5
75 & over.	1	2	-	-	-	-	4	2	5	4
TOTALS.	3	4	2	-	1	-	10	8	15	13

	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Tuberculosis, respiratory.	2	1	-	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	1	1
Tuberculosis, other.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Syphilitic disease.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-
Diphtheria.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	m-	-	-
Whooping Cough.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Meningococcal Infections.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Acute Poliomyelitis.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Measles.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Other infective and parasitic diseases.	1	1	1	1	3	-	-	1	2	-	-	-
Malignant neoplasm, stomach.	7	1	4	5	3	6	4	5	6	7	6	7
Malignant neoplasm, lung, bronchus.	3	4	1	5	2	1	4	8	6	7	5	2
Malignant neoplasm, breast.	3	5	3	2	1	2	5	2	4	1	6	1
Malignant neoplasm, uterus.	-	1	3	1	-	1	-	1	2	2	1	-
Other malignant and lymphatic neoplasms.	12	18	18	20	15	17	13	18	11	17	15	18
Leukaemia, leukaemia.	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	1	2	-	1
Diabetes.	1	1	1	2	3	2	-	1	1	1	2	1
Vascular lesions of the nervous system.	25	26	29	31	34	21	32	33	23	28	39	33
Coronary disease, angina.	29	36	28	34	44	42	40	26	43	28	50	45
Hypertension with heart disease.	7	5	4	3	2	2	-	5	5	3	-	2
Other heart diseases.	29	18	24	14	21	25	19	26	20	17	25	16
Other circulatory diseases.	9	8	9	17	8	9	12	9	12	22	20	13
Influenza.	1	1	-	1	5	-	1	-	-	-	1	2
Pneumonia.	8	8	7	8	12	5	9	11	12	8	4	10
Bronchitis.	3	8	6	10	5	6	5	6	6	4	7	5
Other diseases of the respiratory system.	-	-	-	1	-	2	2	1	3	2	1	2
Ulcer of stomach and duodenum.	1	4	2	1	-	1	1	3	2	-	2	1
Gastritis, enteritis and diarrhoea.	1	-	-	2	-	1	1	-	-	2	-	4
Nephritis and nephrosis.	6	8	4	2	2	7	4	-	1	1	1	-
Hyperplasia of prostate.	5	1	4	-	1	1	2	-	4	-	1	-
Pregnancy, childbirth and abortion.	-	-	-	2	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	2
Congenital malformations.	2	5	-	3	2	-	3	-	-	-	1	-
Other defined and ill-defined diseases.	12	14	18	15	18	13	16	23	23	18	16	12
Motor vehicle accidents.	2	1	1	4	4	3	5	2	4	6	5	6
All other accidents.	6	9	3	3	8	5	2	4	8	2	1	8
Suicide.	-	4	1	2	1	3	1	1	-	2	2	1
Homicide and operations of war.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
All Causes.	175	189	175	191	195	176	183	192	204	183	212	193

General Provision of Health Services.

The County Medical Officer of Health and his staff are responsible for the active operation of the Health Services under Part III of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

These include:-

Care of Mothers and Young Children.
Midwifery.
Health Visiting.
Home Nursing.
Vaccination and Immunisation.
Ambulance Services.
Domestic Help.
Prevention of Illness, care and after care.
Health Education.
Mental Health.

In addition the County Medical Officer of Health is responsible for the School Medical Services set up under the provisions of the Education Acts and Regulations made thereunder.

Health Visitors.

The Health Visitor provides a medico-social service to the family and in particular to mothers and infants, the aged, the tuberculosis patient and the problem family.

Home Helps and Good Neighbour Service.

These are provided for the whole of the East Kesteven Area on application to the District Supervisor, Riversdale House Clinic, Westgate, Sleaford. A Good Neighbour and Night Sitter Service are run in conjunction with the Home Help Service.

Hospital Services.

The Hospitals administered by the Sheffield Regional Hospital Board serve the area - General Hospitals at Lincoln, Grantham and Boston. Maternity Units at Grantham, Lincoln and Sleaford. Infectious Diseases Hospitals at Lincoln and Bourne. St. Andrew's Old People's Home at Ewerby.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

These are scattered throughout the principal villages in the area and are as follows:-

CENTRE.	ADDRESS OF CENTRE.	DAYS OF OPENING.	TIMES.
BILLINGHAY.	Church Hall, Billinghay.	2nd and 4th Wednesday.	2 - 4 p.m.
CRANWELL.	R.A.F. Station, Cranwell.	1st and 3rd Thursday.	2 - 4 p.m.
HECKINGTON.	Village Hall, Heckington.	3rd Thursday.	2 - 4 p.m.
HELPRINGHAM.	Memorial Hall, Helpringham.	1st Friday.	2 - 4 p.m.
LEASINGHAM.	Village Hall, Leasingham.	1st Tuesday.	2 - 4 p.m.
MARTIN.	Dr. R.E. Riley's Surgery, Martin.	3rd Wednesday.	2 - 4 p.m.
OSBOURNBY.	Village Hall, Osournby.	1st Thursday.	2 - 4 p.m.
RUSKINGTON.	Wesleyan Reform School.	2nd and 4th Thursday.	2 - 4 p.m.
SOUTH KYME.	Village Hall, South Kyme.	4th Tuesday.	2 - 4 p.m.
SLEAFORD.	Riversdale House Clinic, Sleaford.	Every Monday.	2 - 4 p.m.

Welfare Foods.

Welfare foods are available from the above Welfare Centres on the days of opening and from Riversdale House, Westgate, Sleaford, Mondays to Fridays, 8.45 a.m. to 5.15 p.m.

Venereal Disease.

Patients suffering from Venereal Diseases are sent by General Practitioners to treatment centres at Nottingham, Grantham, Lincoln and Peterborough. These are administered by the Sheffield and East Anglian Hospital Boards and there were no changes in the administration during the year.

Ambulance Service.

Administered by the Kesteven County Council with both ambulance and sitting car vehicles based in Sleaford. They are now wireless controlled from Headquarters.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

Free Diphtheria immunisation and Smallpox vaccination carried out by Medical Practitioners under the County Council scheme, as also is the vaccination against Poliomyelitis, Whooping Cough and Tetanus.

Treatment Centres and Clinics.

Infant Welfare, Dental, Orthopaedic, Ophthalmic, E.N.T., Speech Therapy and Child Guidance Clinics are held at Riversdale House, Sleaford. Ophthalmic and E.N.T. clinics are held at the County Council Clinic under arrangements with the Regional Hospital Boards. Surgeons and consultants attend as required and all services with the exception of Infant Welfare are by appointment only. School Clinic is held every Monday, 9 - 11 a.m. and the Infant Welfare Clinic every Monday, 2 - 4 p.m. The other clinics attendance is by appointment.

Blind Persons.

The responsibility for the Welfare of blind persons is under the control of the Chief Welfare Officer of the County, who employs a specialist blind welfare worker.

Children's Officer.

This office was established by the Kesteven County Council under the terms of the Children's Act, 1948.

Miss A.N. Foster,
County Offices,
Sleaford. Sleaford 3241.

National Assistance.

The Area Office for the National Assistance Board is situated at:-

11, Avenue Road,
Grantham. Grantham 3304.

National Insurance.

The local office of the Ministry of National Insurance is situated at:-

54, Westgate,
Sleaford. Sleaford 2478.

County Welfare Officer.

The County Welfare Officer is:-

J.W. Allpress, Esq.,
County Offices,
Sleaford. Sleaford 3241.

Mental Health and Welfare.

The Senior Mental Welfare Officer is:-

N. Clarke, Esq.,
County Offices,
Sleaford. Sleaford 3241.

N.S.P.C.C.

The office of the N.S.P.C.C. Inspector for the Area is situated at:-

4, Tollbar Road,
Grantham. Grantham 4003.

Crematoria.

The only cremation facilities available to this area are situated at Grimsby, Peterborough, Nottingham and Grantham, which latter place would appear to be the most convenient to Sleaford. Grantham Crematorium opened in April, 1966.

Prevalence of and Control over Infectious Diseases.

114 cases of infectious diseases etc. including Tuberculosis were notified during 1966 compared with 461 in 1965 and 447 in 1964.

The Notification Rates per 1,000 population were as follows:-

Smallpox.	0.000
Scarlet Fever.	0.174
Diphtheria.	0.000
Measles.	3.051
Cerebro Spinal Fever.	0.000
Whooping Cough.	0.043
Acute Pneumonia.	1.395
Meningococcal Meningitis.	0.000
Erysipelas.	0.043
Acute Poliomyelitis (Total).	0.000
Acute Poliomyelitis (Paralytic).	0.000
Acute Poliomyelitis (Non-Paralytic).	0.000
Puerperal Pyrexia.	0.000
Dysentery.	0.174
Chicken Fox.	0.000
Malaria.	0.000
Food Poisoning.	0.043
Paratyphoid Fever.	0.000
Typhoid Fever.	0.000
Tuberculosis.	0.872

Smallpox.

No cases of this disease was notified in the County. The last case occurring in Kesteven in 1931, but the Public Health Inspectors have followed up and given advice to numerous contacts from other areas.

Scarlet Fever.

4 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 11 in 1965 and an average of 11 during the years 1955 - 1966.

Diphtheria.

No cases of this disease have been notified in East Kesteven since 1948. Before the last war there were over 1,000 deaths per year in England and Wales from this dreaded disease. During 1966 there were no deaths. This miraculous decline shows the marvellous results due to immunisation and I must continually re-iterate the warning to all mothers to take advantage of the protection offered by immunisation from this disease.

Measles.

70 cases of this disease were notified during the year. There were no deaths.

Cerebro Spinal Fever.

No case of this disease was notified during the year, the last case occurring in 1946.

Whooping Cough.

1 case of this disease was notified during the year compared with 5 in 1965, and an average of 42 during the years 1955/66.

Pneumonia.

Only Acute Primary and Acute Influenzal Pneumonias are notifiable and 31 cases were notified during the year compared with 15 in 1965. Deaths from all forms of Pneumonia during the year numbered 10 compared with 4 in 1965.

Meningococcal Infection.

Once again no cases were notified during the year. There was one case in 1961 and 1962.

Erysipelas.

1 case of this disease was notified during the year compared with none in 1965 and 1 in 1964.

Acute Poliomyelitis.

No case of this disease has been notified during the year and it is gratifying to report that no cases have been notified since 1958.

Puerperal Pyrexia.

No cases were notified during the year, and in fact, no cases have been notified since 1958.

Dysentery.

4 cases of this disease were notified during the year compared with 4 in 1965 and 1 in 1964.

Malaria.

No cases of this disease have been notified since 1957.

Food Poisoning.

1 case notified during the year as in 1965..

Paratyphoid.

No cases of this disease have been notified since 1954.

Typhoid.

No case of this disease actually occurring in the East Kesteven Rural Area since 1952 when there was an isolated case.

Vaccination and Immunisation.

There were no changes in the County Council scheme for diphtheria and smallpox and poliomyelitis vaccination during the year - the scheme had been extended during 1964 to include whooping cough, poliomyelitis and B.C.G.

Immunisation against tetanus (lock-jaw) is very important in a rural area and it is pleasing to note that many children are now receiving protection against this disease. It was not necessary to make arrangements for anthrax vaccination under Section 26 of the National Health Service Act, 1946.

B.C.G. Vaccination - Kesteven County Council.

B.C.G. is offered to all schoolchildren at 13 years of age in the County of Kesteven who are shown by the Heafe skin test to be in need of protection. No separate figures are available for East Kesteven.

INFECTIOUS DISEASES, 1966.

AGE.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Dysentery.	Food Poisoning.	Acute Pneumonia.	Tuberculosis.	Erysipelas.	Total.
Under 1 year.	-	-	3	-	-	1	-	-	4
1	-	-	5	-	-	-	-	-	5
2	-	1	11	-	-	-	-	-	12
3	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	-	6
4	-	-	4	1	-	1	-	-	6
5 - 9	3	-	29	-	-	2	-	-	34
10 - 14	-	-	8	1	-	-	-	-	9
15 - 24	-	-	3	-	-	2	-	-	5
25 and over.	-	-	1	2	1	24	2	1	31
Age Unknown.	1	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	2
Total.	4	1	70	4	1	31	2	1	114

GEOGRAPHICAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1966.

<u>PARISH.</u>	ERYSIPELAS.	ACUTE PNEUMONIA.	SCARLET FEVER.	MEASLES.	WHOOPING COUGH.	FOOD POISONING.	DYSENTERY.	TUBERCULOSIS.	TOTAL.
Anwick.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
Asgarby & Howell.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ashby & Bloxholme.	-	-	-	3	-	-	-	-	3
Aswarby & Swarby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Aunsby & Dembleby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Billinghay.	-	-	-	6	-	-	-	-	6
Blankney.	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	1
Brauncewell.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Burton Pedwardine.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Cranwell & Byard's Leap.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	1
Culverthorpe & Kelby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Digby.	-	1	-	28	-	-	-	-	29
Dogdyke.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dorrington.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ewerby & Evedon.	-	1	-	2	-	-	-	-	3
Great Hale.	-	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	2
Heckington.	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-	5
Helpringham.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Kirkby la Thorpe.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Leasingham.	-	-	-	1	1	-	3	-	5
Little Hale.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Martin.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
Newton & Haceby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Kyme.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
North Rauceby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Osbourneby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Rowston.	-	-	-	13	-	-	-	-	13
Roxholm.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Ruskington.	-	26	1	9	-	-	-	-	36
Scopwick.	-	-	2	-	-	-	-	-	2
Scredington.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	2
Silk Willoughby.	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	1
South Kyme.	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	1
South Rauceby.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Swaton.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Temple Bruer, Etc.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Threekingham.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Timberland.	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	1
Walcot, B.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Walcot, F.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Wilsford.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	1	31	4	70	1	1	4	2	114

INFECTIOUS DISEASES - ANALYSIS IN AGE GROUPS - 1966.

Age Groups.	Scarlet Fever.		Whooping Cough.		Measles.		Dysentery.		Food Poisoning.		Acute Pneumonia.		Tuberculosis.		Erysipelas.	
	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F	M	F
0-1	-	-	-	-	-	4	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
1-2	-	-	-	-	3	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
2-3	-	-	-	1	7	4	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
3-4	-	-	-	-	5	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
4-5	-	-	-	-	1	3	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
5-10	2	1	-	-	12	16	-	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
10-15	-	-	-	-	4	4	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
15-20	-	-	-	-	1	2	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
20-25	-	-	-	-	-	1	1	1	-	-	2	1	-	1	-	-
35-45	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-	-
45-65.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	1	6	-	-	-	1	-
65 and over.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	4	7	1	-	-	-
age not known.	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
TOTALS.	3	1	-	1	33	37	3	1	-	1	15	16	1	1	1	-

SEASONAL DISTRIBUTION OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES - 1966.

MONTH.	Scarlet Fever.	Whooping Cough.	Measles.	Acute Pneumonia.	Tuberculosis.	Dysentery.	Food Poisoning.	Erysipelas.
January.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
February.	-	1	-	5	-	-	-	-
March.	2	-	-	6	-	-	-	-
April.	2	-	1	4	-	1	-	-
May.	-	-	1	3	-	-	-	-
June.	-	-	1	-	-	-	1	1
July.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-
August.	-	-	1	4	-	-	-	-
September.	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
October.	-	-	-	-	1	-	-	-
November.	-	-	31	6	-	-	-	-
December.	-	-	34	3	1	3	-	-
TOTALS.	4	1	70	31	2	4	1	1

NOTIFIED CASES OF INFECTIOUS DISEASES IN EAST KESTEVEN 1955 - 1966.

DISEASES.	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966
Scarlet Fever.	14	30	6	3	3	28	25	4	2	1	11	4
Tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	4	5	2	7	5	3	4	2
Measles.	273	8	649	96	265	67	170	29	395	393	421	70
Whooping Cough.	146	45	123	21	-	15	74	-	3	35	5	1
Acute Pneumonia.	14	3	29	3	5	18	3	6	8	12	15	31
Meningococcal Meningitis.	1	-	3	-	-	-	1	1	-	-	-	-
Erysipelas.	2	3	4	4	2	-	2	3	1	1	-	1
Acute Poliomyelitis.	4	-	11	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Puerperal Pyrexia.	2	1	1	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Dysentery.	1	1	-	-	-	1	-	11	56	1	4	4
Malaria.	-	-	1	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-	-
Food Poisoning.	2	-	1	5	1	3	-	6	-	1	-	1
TOTALS.	459	91	828	134	280	137	277	67	470	447	461	114

CARAVAN SITES AND CONTROL OF DEVELOPMENT ACT, 1960.

There was an increase of two sites licensed under the Act during the year. The largest site in the district, licensed for some sixty-two caravans continues to enjoy well earned popularity particularly from servicemen stationed in the area. Three sites previously licensed still remain undeveloped. One other site licensed for thirty-two caravans, after a long period of unsuccessful management, is now showing an increasing demand - mainly through a more positive management approach.

In general the major sites are quite reasonable. There is constant endeavour, particularly on one site, to raise standards well beyond acceptable minima - an approach we both exhort or encourage.

Individual caravans licensed are all at the basic standard of this Authority's standards. Difficulties have been found with removing unlicensed vans and has entailed statutory action in two instances.

The Council owned caravan site at Kirkstead Bridge is still showing no demand. At any one time throughout the year there have been no more than three caravans on site.

I feel, however, that future years will show that there is a demand for such a site in this locality.

DRAINAGE AND SEWERAGE.

As I have previously reported, the sewerage arrangements for the District are inefficient/inadequate and obsolete. There has been a steady improvement, however. The Council are pursuing their policy of resewering each village as monies become available. In concert with other schemes of capital expenditure however, the fiscal policies of Her Majesty's Government has necessarily slowed down the Council's schemes.

During the year, it was found that there was some delays occurring in the separation of surface and foul water systems in Heckington and Great Hale. It was decided to survey the areas as each scheme was completed and plan separations. Contractors or direct labour would then be in a position to complete all separations as the connections to the new sewer were made. This would obviate over burdening the new sewer.

The conversions to a water carriage system advanced steadily throughout the district due to the effect of the provisions of Section 47 of the Public Health Act, 1936 - conversion to water carriage at the joint expense of the owner and the Local Authority and the workings of the improvement grant schemes.

HOUSING.

The slum clearance programme was virtually completed and with the availability of grants it is expected that more people will take the opportunity of improving their property and thus any formal action for unfitness will, it is anticipated, be mainly restricted to relatively few houses and these more particularly in comparatively isolated parts of the area rather than in urbanised locations.

There is a tendency for a substantial number of reasonably good houses becoming vacant in the isolated fen areas due to various factors, chief of which are the reduction of manual labour on farms due to continued increased mechanisation and contract work and probably of equal importance, the reluctance of young married people to live in tied house away from the social amenities of village life.

48 units of accommodation were completed during the year by the Council and similarly 103 by private enterprise.

Rent Act, 1957.

No certificates of disrepair were issued during the year and this legislation seems to be relatively non-effective in this area.

Improvement Grants.

The appointment of a Technical Assistant with building construction experience enabled progress to be made in the improvement survey of the whole area and progress in this direction was well maintained during the year, and suggests that something in the order of $12\frac{1}{2}\%$ of the housing stock is lacking in one or more of the requirements considered to be essential in modern housing. Owners of sub-standard properties are encouraged by letter and personal approaches to avail themselves of these grants and during the year under review approval was given to the following improvement grants.

Discretionary Grants -- Approved (No. of properties).	-	9
Standard Grants - Approved (No. of properties).	-	40
Discretionary Grants - Paid (No. of properties).	-	4
Amount Paid.	-	£1,017
Standard Grants - Paid (No. of properties)	-	43
Amount Paid.	-	£5,792-1-1d.

Properties improved by grant during the year 47 and £6,809-1-1d. paid by way of grant.

Arrangements were made for film shows and discussions on the availability of grants to be publicised in the major villages early in 1967.

During the year the following action was taken in respect of unfit houses:-

Houses made fit by informal action	-	26
No. of Demolition Orders made	-	10
No. of Closing Orders made	-	4
No. of houses demolished in Clearance Areas	-	23
No. of houses subject to Demolition and Closing Orders demolished	-	16
No. of persons displaced, either re-housed by Council or found own accommodation.		
From Clearance Areas - 13 families - 24 persons.		
From Individual Unfit Houses - 11 families - 25 persons.		

WATER SUPPLIES.

The Kesteven Water Board is responsible for the Water Undertaking provided for this area which is a comprehensive supply serving all except a few isolated properties in the Council's area. The sources of supply during the year were derived from bores in the Lincolnshire Limestone at Drove Lane, Sleaford and Ashby-de-la-Launde. The Public Health Department continues to satisfy itself that the water provided is wholesome and of a satisfactory bacterial quality and during the year 165 samples of the public supply were submitted for bacteriological examination, the majority being highly satisfactory. Unsatisfactory results at Martin were investigated and after cleansing the small water tower at Martin and flushing and super-chlorinating the mains, the supply proves satisfactory. The closest co-operation is maintained with the Chief Officers of the Water Board and copies of all bacteriological and chemical reports taken by my Officers are forwarded to the Board's Engineer.

Fluoridation of Water Supplies.

As reported last year my Council favour the fluoridation of public water supplies in their area, but no further progress was made towards this end during the year.

Private Supplies.

Private supplies were sampled when thought necessary and as a result of the unsatisfactory shallow well supply serving the isolated properties at Temple Bruer area, precautions were taken by instructing occupants to boil water or alternatively chlorinate until such time as negotiations are completed with the various authorities to extend a mains supply to this area. 35 such samples were taken from these private supplies. The private supply at Roxholme improved after cleansing and chlorination of the storage tank and distribution pipes.

There are relatively few houses in the area without an internal piped supply of water.

RESULTS OF BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATION
OF WATER DURING 1966.

PUBLIC SUPPLY.

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>RESULT.</u>
6-1-66.	Ruskington.	Satisfactory.
6-1-66.	Great Hale.	do.
6-1-66.	Ewerby.	do.
6-1-66.	Dorrington.	do.
6-1-66.	Little Hale.	do.
6-1-66.	Heckington.	do.
13-1-66.	North Rauceby.	do.
13-1-66.	Cranwell.	do.
13-1-66.	Wilsford.	do.
13-1-66.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.
13-1-66.	South Rauceby.	do.
13-1-66.	Leasingham.	do.
20-1-66.	Threackingham.	do.
20-1-66.	Osbourneby.	do.
20-1-66.	Aswarby.	do.
20-1-66.	Silk Willoughby.	do.
27-1-66.	Timberland.	do.
27-1-66.	Walcot (B).	do.
27-1-66.	North Kyme.	do.
27-1-66.	Billinghay.	do.
27-1-66.	Dogdyke.	do.
27-1-66.	Martin Dales.	do.
3-2-66.	Anwick.	do.
3-2-66.	Digby.	do.
3-2-66.	Buckington.	do.
3-2-66.	Scredington.	do.
10-2-66.	Ruskington.	do.
10-2-66.	Anwick.	do.
17-2-66.	Ashby de la Launde.	do.
17-2-66.	Digby.	do.
17-2-66.	Scopwick.	do.
24-2-66.	Dumbleby.	do.
24-2-66.	Culverthorpe.	do.
24-2-66.	Aswarby.	do.
24-2-66.	Silk Willoughby.	do.
24-2-66.	Walcot (F).	do.
24-2-66.	Newton.	do.
17-3-66.	Rowston.	do.
17-3-66.	Helpringham.	do.
17-3-66.	Swaton.	do.
17-3-66.	Bramcote.	do.
17-3-66.	Foxholme.	do.
17-3-66.	Burton Pedwardine.	do.
24-3-66.	Billinghay.	do.
24-3-66.	Scredington.	do.
24-3-66.	Dogdyke.	do.
24-3-66.	Little Hale.	do.
24-3-66.	Great Hale.	do.
24-3-66.	Osbourneby.	do.
24-3-66.	South Kyme.	do.
24-3-66.	North Kyme.	do.
31-3-66.	Scopwick.	do.
31-3-66.	Dorrington.	do.
31-3-66.	Martin Dales.	do.
31-3-66.	Timberland.	do.
21-4-66.	Heckington.	do.
21-4-66.	Howell.	do.
21-4-66.	Little Hale.	do.
21-4-66.	Threackingham.	do.
21-4-66.	Ewerby.	do.
5-5-66.	Newton.	do.
5-5-66.	Walcot (F).	do.

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>RESULT.</u>
24-5-66.	Ruskington.	Satisfactory.
24-5-66.	Dorrington.	do.
9-6-66.	Ruskington.	do.
9-6-66.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.
23-6-66.	Leasingham.	do.
23-6-66.	Scopwick.	do.
23-6-66.	Dorrington.	do.
23-6-66.	Digby.	do.
23-6-66.	Ashby de la Launde.	do.
14-7-66.	Anwick.	do.
14-7-66.	Ewerby.	do.
14-7-66.	Asgarby.	do.
14-7-66.	North Rauceby.	do.
14-7-66.	South Rauceby.	do.
14-7-66.	Ewerby.	do.
21-7-66.	Blankney.	Doubtful.
21-7-66.	Martin.	Unsatisfactory.
21-7-66.	Walcot (B).	Satisfactory.
28-7-66.	Martin (Central).	Unsatisfactory.
28-7-66.	Martin (C).	do.
4-8-66.	Martin (S).	do.
4-8-66.	Martin (C).	do.
4-8-66.	Martin (N).	do.
4-8-66.	Martin (N).	do.
4-8-66.	Martin (N).	do.
4-8-66.	Martin (N).	Satisfactory.
11-8-66.	South Rauceby.	do.
11-8-66.	Ruskington.	do.
18-8-66.	Martin (C).	Suspicious.
18-8-66.	Martin (S).	Satisfactory.
18-8-66.	Blankney.	do.
18-8-66.	Walcot(B).	do.
1-9-66.	Aswarby.	do.
8-9-66.	Cranwell.	do.
8-9-66.	Culverthorpe.	do.
8-9-66.	Aunsby.	do.
8-9-66.	Martin (C).	Unsatisfactory.
8-9-66.	Wilsford.	Satisfactory.
8-9-66.	Martin (S).	Unsatisfactory.
15-9-66.	Martin (S).	Satisfactory.
15-9-66.	Martin (N).	do.
15-9-66.	Martin (C).	do.
22-9-66.	Timberland.	do.
22-9-66.	Martin (C).	do.
22-9-66.	Rowston.	do.
22-9-66.	Martin (C).	do.
22-9-66.	Martin (S).	Unsatisfactory.
29-9-66.	Little Hale.	Satisfactory.
29-9-66.	Great Hale.	do.
29-9-66.	North Kyme.	do.
29-9-66.	Martin (S).	do.
29-9-66.	Martin (S).	Unsatisfactory.
6-10-66.	Martin (S).	Doubtful.
6-10-66.	Martin (S).	Satisfactory.
6-10-66.	Martin (N).	Unsatisfactory.
6-10-66.	Martin (S).	do.
6-10-66.	Martin (E).	Satisfactory.
6-10-66.	Martin (S).	do.
13-10-66.	South Kyme.	do.
13-10-66.	Billinghay.	do.
13-10-66.	Dogdyke.	do.
13-10-66.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.
20-10-66.	Osbourneby.	do.
20-10-66.	Leasingham.	do.
20-10-66.	Brauncewell.	do.
20-10-66.	Swaton.	do.

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>RESULT.</u>
20-10-66.	Silk Willoughby.	Satisfactory.
20-10-66.	Temple Bruer.	do.
3-11-66.	Martin (S).	do.
3-11-66.	Martin (S).	do.
3-11-66.	Martin (S).	do.
3-11-66.	Martin (S).	do.
10-11-66.	Scredington.	do.
10-11-66.	Heckington.	do.
10-11-66.	Burton Pedwardine.	do.
10-11-66.	Threekingham.	do.
10-11-66.	South Rauceby.	do.
10-11-66.	Anwick.	do.
10-11-66.	North Rauceby.	do.
17-11-66.	Scopwick.	do.
17-11-66.	Ashby de la Launde.	do.
17-11-66.	Digby.	do.
17-11-66.	Dorrington.	do.
17-11-66.	Newton.	do.
17-11-66.	Walcot (F).	do.
24-11-66.	Bloxholme.	do.
24-11-66.	Ruskington.	do.
24-11-66.	Rowston.	do.
24-11-66.	Blankney.	Unsatisfactory.
30-11-66.	Blankney.	Satisfactory.
30-11-66.	Blankney.	do.
1-12-66.	Culverthorpe.	do.
1-12-66.	Silk Willoughby.	do.
1-12-66.	Ewerby.	do.
1-12-66.	Cranwell.	do.
1-12-66.	Swarby.	do.
1-12-66.	Wilsford.	do.
8-12-66.	Walcot (B).	do.
8-12-66.	Timberland.	do.
15-12-66.	Asgarby.	do.
15-12-66.	Helpringham.	do.
15-12-66.	Great Hale.	do.
15-12-66.	Little Hale.	do.

PRIVATE SUPPLY.

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>RESULT.</u>
17-2-66.	Blankney.	Satisfactory.
14-4-66.	Scredington.	do.
14-4-66.	Scredington.	do.
14-4-66.	Helpringham.	do.
14-4-66.	Scredington.	do.
5-5-66.	Swaton.	do.
5-5-66.	Swaton.	do.
24-5-66.	Roxholme.	Unsatisfactory.
24-5-66.	Roxholme.	do.
24-5-66.	Roxholme.	do.
2-6-66.	South Rauceby.	Doubtful.
2-6-66.	North Rauceby.	Satisfactory.
30-6-66.	Temple Bruer.	Unsatisfactory.
30-6-66.	Temple Bruer.	do.
30-6-66.	Temple Bruer.	do.
30-6-66.	Temple Bruer.	do.
7-7-66.	Temple Bruer.	do.
7-7-66.	Temple Bruer.	Suspicious.
7-7-66.	Temple Bruer.	Unsatisfactory.
7-7-66.	Temple Bruer.	do.
21-7-66.	Helpringham.	do.
21-7-66.	Leasingham.	Satisfactory.
21-7-66.	Leasingham.	do.
11-8-66.	Temple Bruer.	Unsatisfactory.

<u>DATE.</u>	<u>PARISH.</u>	<u>RESULT.</u>
6-10-66.	Roxholme.	Unsatisfactory.
6-10-66.	Leasingham.	do.
21-11-66.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	Satisfactory.
21-11-66.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.
21-11-66.	Kirkby la Thorpe.	do.
30-11-66.	Roxholme.	Unsatisfactory.
30-11-66.	Blankney.	Satisfactory.
30-11-66.	Roxholme.	Unsatisfactory.
8-12-66.	Roxholme.	do.
8-12-66.	Roxholme.	do.
8-12-66.	Roxholme.	do.

Report of Chemical Analysis of Public Water Supply.

This water contains per million parts:-

	<u>DROVE LANE,</u> <u>SLEAFORD.</u>	<u>ASHBY-DE-</u> <u>LA-LAUNDE.</u>
Total Solids dried 180°C.	548.00	570.00
Suspended Matter	Absent	Absent
Chlorides as Chlorine	40.80	49.70
Nitrate Nitrogen	11.10	16.10
Nitrite Nitrogen	Absent	Absent
Ammoniacal Nitrogen	0.004	0.012
Albuminoid Nitrogen	0.036	0.032
Carbonate Hardness	193.00	210.00
Non-Carbonate Hardness	181.00	148.00
Excess Alkalinity as Sodium Carbonate	-	-
Oxygen absorbed from		
N/80 KMnO_4 in 4 hrs. @ 27°C.	0.16	0.22
pH Value	7.1	7.1
Odour and Taste	Normal	Normal
Colour - Hazen Units	Less than 5	Less than 5
Heavy Metals	Absent	Absent
Free Chlorine	Absent	Absent

Observations:-

At the time of sampling these waters were of suitable chemical quality for human consumption, domestic use and dairy purposes.

PUBLIC CLEANSING.

There were no significant changes in the Council's refuse collection service which is based on a weekly kerbside collection in respect of the larger parishes and a fortnightly collection for the remainder of the area with the exception of Air Ministry property at Cranwell which is serviced by Contractors. The service continued to operate smoothly but the continued demand for a more frequent, less onerous carry out system led to the Council agreeing to implement an enhanced service towards the end of the year, for introducing a weekly carry out system which was approved in principle with a view to its operation on delivery of the necessary vehicles and recruitment of the necessary labour. Agreement was reached with the Unions to implement a bonus system to operate when the scheme materialised but unfortunately as a result of the Government's White Paper issued on the 27th July, 1966, the scheme was postponed until 1967.

A new amenity block to provide adequate drying and ablution facilities and canteen for the manual workers employed by the Council was completed.

The collection of salvage continued to be an integral part of the refuse collection service and during 1966 £2,278 was realised from the recovery and sale of waste paper and other salvageable material. The collection of litter and emptying of litter bins on lay-bys continued to be a regular service.

The disposal of refuse was carried out without offence, being controlled so far as possible but the provision of covering material was difficult to come by, but the J.C.B. Hydra-Digga proved to be a valuable mechanical aid to tip maintenance.

The following is an extract from the accounts of the Treasurer showing the net cost of the service for the year ended 31st March, 1967.

<u>Expenditure.</u>	£.
Wages, National Insurance and Superannuation.	8,958
Maintenance of Tips.	2,009
Rent and Rate of Tips.	76
Proportion of Foreman's expenses.	544
Proportion of Depot expenses.	910
Repairs and maintenance of baler.	61
Protective clothing.	55
Petrol and fuel oil.	727
Road fund and driving licenses.	972
Insurance of vehicles.	53
Repairs and maintenance of vehicles.	1,001
Health Department - Administration Charges.	1,500
Debit Charges.	2,629
Revenue costs to capital outlay (van and trailers).	816
Miscellaneous.	9
Debit management expenses.	11
Total.	<u>£19,431</u>
<u>Income.</u>	£.
Sale of waste paper.	2,231
Sale of other materials.	47
Sale of obsolete trailer.	6
Emptying litter bins.	160
Collection of trade and other refuse.	49
Miscellaneous.	13
Refund of vehicle licence.	265
Total.	<u>£2,771</u>
<u>Nett cost of Service.</u>	<u>£16,660</u>

The cesspool emptying service instituted in 1951 proves to be an efficient and welcome service, there being no private contractors in the area. This work is carried out by a Karrier/Yorkshire 800 gallon cesspool emptier and a 1,000 gallon combined gully/cesspool emptier and four men. Initial emptying at private houses is a rate-borne service with payment on more frequent services and for agricultural or business services. During the year, however, the Council decided to extend the free service in respect of domestic premises to twice yearly on request, any subsequent emptyings to be charged at the rate of 30/-d. per hour.

During 1966 the following work was carried out by these machines:-

	<u>Private.</u>	<u>Council.</u>	<u>Rate- Aided.</u>
Septic tanks.	248	200	655
Vault closets.	4	-	89
Drains traced and flushed.	17	6	2
Sewers flushed.	2	28	-
Pump sumps emptied.	5	5	-
Disposal plants emptied.	1	36	-
Grease traps emptied.	42	-	-
Pump houses emptied.	-	1	-
Filters emptied.	2	-	-
Tanks on sewers emptied.	-	5	-
Collecting chambers emptied.	1	-	-

In addition gully emptying was performed on behalf of Sleaford Urban District Council and the Kesteven County Council four times per year at a charge of 2/6d. per gully emptying.

	<u>No. of Gullies Emptied.</u>	<u>No. of Emptyings.</u>	<u>Charges Made.</u>
Sleaford U.D.C.	234	4	£29-5-0d.
Kesteven C.C.	1,330	4	£166-5-0d.
	175	2	£21-17-6d.

6,606 gullies emptied and £825-15-0d. charged for this service.

1,692,609 gallons of effluent was disposed of during the year.

The disposal of effluent on agricultural land and tips, continues to be a headache especially during inclement weather and the long hauls involved proves to be more expensive than previously and no doubt other more sophisticated means of disposal will have to be found for this material in the very near future. The Council agreed to negotiate for the purchase of a small area of land at Timberland to be used as lagoons and to consider the question of sludge drying equipment.

The following is an extract from the accounts of the Treasurer showing the nett cost of the service for the year ended 31st March, 1967.

<u>Expenditure.</u>	<u>£.</u>
Wages, National Insurance, Superannuation.	2,968
Proportion of Depot expenses.	191
Equipment and tools.	6
Protective Clothing.	24
Fuel oil and petrol.	543
Road fund licence and driving licenses.	1
Insurance.	15
Repair and maintenance of vehicles.	403
Health Department Administration Charges.	637
Leasing of vehicle - hire charges.	571
Miscellaneous.	3
Total.	£5,362

<u>Income.</u>	£.
Charges for cleaning private cesspools, etc.	1,557
Charges to other accounts of the Council.	941
	<hr/>
Totals.	£2,498
	<hr/>
<u>Nett cost of service.</u>	£2,864
	<hr/>

RODENT CONTROL.

The Department employs two rodent operators who carry out their duties conscientiously and efficiently. It undertakes the treatment of domestic premises free of charge and is available to treat infestations of business and agricultural premises etc. on a rechargeable basis. Poison bait (Warfarin) is also sold at 1/6d. per lb. using best quality oatmeal as a bait base.

Considerable publicity is given each year by circular letters to all owners and occupiers of land in the area and this year was no exception - the co-operation immediately following such publicity is noticeable but loses its impetus as time goes on and the necessity arises for a further brain washing. Film shows and lectures were again arranged and were better attended than previously. Every effort is made to educate, particularly the farmer and farmworker, to appreciate the dangers of rodent infestations and the economic and public health significance of efficient rodent control and there appears to be a glimmer of hope that we are getting the message across.

The following is an abstract of the Treasurer's accounts showing the nett cost of the service for the year ended 31st March, 1967.

<u>Expenditure.</u>	£.
Wages, National Insurance, Superannuation.	1,700
Travelling Allowances.	423
Baits and poisons.	674
Proportion of Depot expenses.	30
Central Department charges.	386
Rent contribution.	29
Miscellaneous expenses.	21
	<hr/>
Totals.	£3,263
	<hr/>
<u>Income.</u>	£.
Disinfestation and sales of bait.	1,401
Charges to other accounts of the Council.	371
	<hr/>
Totals.	£1,772
	<hr/>

In addition all sewers and a considerable length of sewer dykes were inspected and disinfested where required. Refuse tips are treated constantly.

The Council also provide a mole treatment service, primarily because there appears to be no other service of a kind available - this is proving to be most welcome.

Over eight and a half tons of Warfarin was used or sold for use under supervision of the Council during the year.

Rodent Control - April, 1966/March, 1967.

Rechargeable Private Work.

Amount of bait used	- 6 tons. 17 cwt. 2 qrs. 0 st. 10 lbs.
Amount of Cymag used	- 3 qrs. 1 st. 3 lbs.
Amount of Strychnine used	- $10\frac{1}{4}$ drachms.
No. of hours worked	- 490 hours 50 mins.
Amount of Alphakil used	- $13\frac{1}{2}$ lbs.
Amount of raticate baits used	- 112
Amount of raticate liquid used	- 1 oz.

Amount charged for rechargeable private work - £1,280-3-1d.

Free Service (Domestic work and Council work).

Domestic Work.

Amount of bait used	- 13 cwts. 2 qrs. 9 lbs.
Amount of Cymag used	- 2 lbs.
Amount of sewer bags used	- 5.
Amount of Alphakil used	- $5\frac{1}{4}$ lbs.
Amount of raticate baits used	- 121
No. of hours worked	- 254 hours 10 mins.

Council Work.

Amount of bait used	- 1 ton 2 qrs. 13 lbs.
Amount of Cymag used	- 5 lbs.
Amount of raticate baits used	- 18
No. of sewer bags used	- 166
No. of hours worked	- 422 hours.

INSPECTION AND SUPERVISION OF FOOD.

Meat Inspection.

Since decontrol in 1954 there has been 100% inspection of meat in the Rural District. There are two slaughterhouses in operation now compared with seven in 1954. The hours of slaughtering, however, are not controlled by the local authority. This means that some meat inspection still takes place outside normal working hours.

The standards of cleanliness and prevention of cruelty are closely watched and frequent joint visits by the Inspectors and Ministry Veterinary Officers are made to the slaughterhouses.

Once again, the Sleaford U.D.C. have called upon your Inspectors to carry out meat inspection duties at the Sleaford Slaughterhouse which has on occasion meant evening inspection work. Many of the butchers in the rural area use the Sleaford Slaughterhouse for meat supplies.

There was quite a substantial increase in throughput over the year, particularly in sheep and lambs. The amount of meat condemned during the year was approximately half a ton. The incidence of bovine tuberculosis has virtually disappeared in cattle although pigs are still showing signs of avian tuberculosis although this disease appears to be decreasing. There has been some speculation as to whether the disappearance of bovine tuberculosis will, over a period result in greater susceptibility to avian tuberculosis in pigs and perhaps man.

The following table indicates statistics relating to meat inspection in the rural area during the year:-

CARCASES OR OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART - 1966.

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	Horses
Number killed.	220	-	1	666	706	-
Number inspected.	220	-	1	666	706	-
<u>All diseases except tuberculosis and cysticerci.</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	67	-	-	5	53	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with disease other than tuberculosis and cysticerci.	34.54	-	-	0.75	7.50	-
<u>Tuberculosis only:-</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned.	-	-	-	-	8	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with tuberculosis.	-	-	-	-	1.13	-
<u>Cysticercus bovis:-</u>						
Whole carcasses condemned.	-	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses which some part or organ was condemned.	3	-	-	-	-	-
Carcasses submitted for treatment by refrigeration.	2	-	-	-	-	-
Percentage of the number inspected affected with cysticercous bovis.	2.27	-	-	-	-	-

As a result of such inspections the following unsound meat was voluntarily destroyed or diverted to uses other than for human consumption, most of this was as a result of localised conditions such as abscesses, pleurisy and parasites:-

28 Beasts' part livers	- Cirrhosis.
2 Beasts' heads and tongues	- Actinobacillosis.
8 Beasts' livers	- Abscess.
2 Beasts' hearts	- C. Bovis.
1 Beast's trimmings	- Abscess.
3 Beasts' lungs	- Pleurisy.
1 Beast's mesentery	- Contamination.
20 Beasts' livers	- Cirrhosis.
7 Beasts' lungs	- Fascioliasis.
3 Beasts' heads and tongues	- C. Bovis.
Belly Pork	- Abscess.
1 Part Pig	- Bruising.
10 Pigs' hearts	- Pericarditis.
19 Pigs' lungs	- Pleurisy.
16 Pigs' livers	- Peritonitis.
8 Pigs' heads	- Tubercular.
1 Pig's lungs	- Parasites.
2 Pigs' mesenteries	- Parasites.
7 Pigs' livers	- Ascaris Lumbricoides.
6 Pigs' mesenteries	- Tubercular.
3 Pigs' kidneys	- Nephritis.
1 Pig's forequarter	- Abscess.
3 Pigs' lungs	- Pneumonia.
1 Pig's head and collar	- Abscess.
1 Sheep's part flank	- Hydatidosis.
2 Sheeps' livers	- Peritonitis.
2 Sheeps' livers	- Contamination.

Total weight condemned - 9 cwts. 0 qrts. 27 lbs.

Meat Condemned and Voluntary Surrendered.

1954.	1 ton.	1 cwt.	2 qrs.	8 lbs.	(Part year).
1955.	2 ton.	2 cwt.	2 qrs.	18 lbs.	
1956.	2 ton.	15 cwt.	3 qrs.	7 lbs.	
1957.	1 ton.	13 cwt.	3 qrs.	3 lbs.	
1958.	1 ton.	10 cwt.	1 qrs.	22 lbs.	
1959.	1 ton.	9 cwt.	2 qrs.	19 lbs.	
1960.	1 ton.	3 cwt.	1 qrs.	10 lbs.	
1961.		19 cwt.	1 qrs.	24 lbs.	
1962.		11 cwt.	1 qrs.	11 lbs.	
1963.		7 cwt.	1 qrs.	14 lbs.	
1964.		6 cwt.	2 qrs.	17 lbs.	
1965.		6 cwt.	3 qrs.	18 lbs.	
1966.		9 cwt.	0 qrs.	27 lbs.	

Slaughter of Animals Act, 1954.

This Act provides for the issue of licenses to slaughtermen and any issued are required to specify:-

- (a) the kinds of animals which may be slaughtered or stunned by the holder, and
- (b) the types of instrument which may be used by him for that purpose.

The Council have not issued any licenses for the slaughter of horses. They have restricted slaughtermen to and have specified the use of a mechanically operated captive bolt type of slaughtering instrument for all animals.

There are four licenses operative authorising the slaughter of all meat animals except equines compared with twenty-three in 1954.

Condemned meat and inedible offal from slaughterhouses and butchers shops are regularly collected by two by-products manufacturers for conversion into animal feeding stuffs and fertilisers.

MEAT INSPECTION SINCE DE-CONTROL ON 7TH JULY, 1954.

<u>YEAR</u>	No. of Animals Slaughtered & Inspected					No. of separate visits for inspection
	Cattle excluding cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep and Lambs	Pigs	
1954	185	-	2	792	362	295
1955	435	19	5	1489	1149	660
1956	488	11	3	1049	1278	544
1957	440	19	2	949	1148	538
1958	332	31	1	750	1235	516
1959	264	16	2	813	890	370
1960	281	4	-	612	916	319
1961	483	<u>2 Goats</u>		1127	1199	387
1962	168	-	-	301	396	163
1963	180	1	-	369	308	158
1964	141	-	1	326	300	141
1965	201	-	-	279	515	206
1966	220	-	1	666	706	239

The maximum charges for meat inspection as laid down in the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, are as follows:-

In the case of each horse or bovine animal other than a calf - 2s. 6d.

In the case of each calf or pig - 9d.

In the case of each sheep, lamb or goat - 6d.

The mileage involved in respect of these inspections incurred considerably more expense than the income received. The Council, have therefore, decided to waive charges completely in the future.

Other Food Inspections:-

The following foodstuffs were examined on request, found unfit for human consumption, were voluntarily surrendered and disposed of:-

- 1 x 6 lbs. Canned Apples.
- 2 x 65 lbs. Ewe Carcase.
- 1 x 28 lbs. Frozen Egg.
- 2 x 56 lbs. Mesenteric Fat.
- 87 lbs. Polish Bacon.
- 65 lbs. Pork.

Total weight - 3 cwts. 3 qrts. 8 lbs.

Licensed Houses, Restaurants and Catering Establishments.

Normal routine inspections were made of all the above types of food businesses during the year. All such premises were visited as often as possible. Improvement works necessitated more frequent repeat visits. This was particularly necessary to licensed premises where breweries continued to raise their standards of food hygiene on the lines laid down by this Department previously.

I append below details of the inspections of licensed houses tabulated to show the contraventions found and remedied during the current year.

<u>Food Hygiene Regulation.</u>	<u>Contravention.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Reg. 6.	Cleanliness of equipment.	4	3
Reg. 8.	Protection of food from contamination.	1	3
Reg. 14.	Sanitary Conveniences.	29	15
Reg. 16.	Wash-hand basins.	-	1
Reg. 19.	Facilities for washing food and equipment.	8	7
Reg. 20.	Lighting of foodrooms.	2	1
Reg. 23.	Cleanliness/repair of foodrooms.	36	27
Housing Act.) Public Health) Act.)	Various matters.	31	24
Total.		111	81

The brewery companies have continued their improvement programmes throughout the year. The majority of houses are now in a reasonably satisfactory state both for housing repairs and for the provisions of food and drugs legislation.

It must, however, be constantly borne in mind that people are the deciding factor in food hygiene work. We constantly stress that hygiene in food premises depends solely on the personnel operating in the business. Thus the most up-to-date premises poorly managed is more dangerous than poorer premises well managed. Good hygienic practices depend on people.

Personnel serving foodstuffs directly to members of the public - particularly foodstuffs of a perishable nature have a very special duty to perform. They must ensure that the foodstuffs are free from contamination of all types before sale.

In these types of premises the food must be prepared cleanly - handled carefully - stored under conditions maintained to ensure that it remains pure and displayed for sale in a manner designed so as to prevent contamination occurring. Thus, this entails hygienic premises, suitable and adequate storage and above all clean and careful handling.

During the year increasing attention was paid to toilet accommodation available at licensed houses. The statutory powers available are contained in Section 89 of the Public Health Act, 1936, which reads:-

"89. - (1) A local authority may by notice require the owner or occupier of any inn, public-house, beer-house, refreshment-house or place of public entertainment to provide and maintain in a suitable position such number of sanitary conveniences for the use of persons frequenting the premises as may be reasonable.

(2) If any person fails to comply with a notice served upon him under this section, he shall be liable to a fine not exceeding five pounds and to a further fine not exceeding forty shillings for each day on which the offence continues after conviction therefor:

Provided that in any proceedings under this sub-section it shall be open to the defendant to question the reasonableness of the authority's requirements, or of their decision to address their notice to him and not to the occupier or, as the case may be, the owner of the premises."

The operative words here are "suitable" "number" and "reasonable". In the District, a good proportion of the licensed premises have toilet accommodation external to the house, often approached over an uneven and worn yard surface and often of a more primitive nature. The Department have commenced a campaign to bring all these types of premises up to standard. By persuasion and coercion the point has been brought home that modern indoor toilet accommodation, is not only desirable but indeed essential in this day and age. In this respect we have had some successes during the year. Further, it is anticipated that this will be a continuing progression as finances become more available to the Brewery Companies.

On every inspection, the brewery companies were informed of the conditions and subsequent requirements. Their comments were invited. Often, by arrangement, further consultations took place to a mutual advantage.

Bi-annually reports were submitted to the Licensing Justices on the conditions at public houses together with comments and proposals submitted by the brewery companies. This action helped the Justices to use their powers more positively and invariably the additional pressures of the Justices became a very persuasive tool for the Department. I would record my indebtedness to the Licensing Justices for their valued help to the Department.

Under this particular heading, there are fifty-two food premises in the area. The majority of these - some thirty-nine - are licensed houses. The remainder are restaurants, works canteens, etc.

Of these latter thirteen premises the conditions are acceptable. I fear, however, that without the constant vigilance of your Inspectors, some of these premises would very rapidly deteriorate and become a potential hazard to health. The majority of these premises cater, almost exclusively, for the passing vehicular trade.

Butchers Shops.

The area is served by eleven butchers shops together with mobile shops operating from bases outside the district. All of these food premises receive regular visits from your public health inspectors in the course of normal duties.

The importance of the hygienic handling, storage and sale of red and cooked meats cannot be overstated. During inspections it was noted that all premises basically comply with the Food and Drugs Act but I again stress that inefficiency, carelessness or ignorance of management and staff can, in a moment, nullify the effects of the best kept butcher's premises. All the stainless steel in the world will not compensate for dirty habits. I would instance just three factors that are continuously reiterated to butchery staff.

1. Adequate and careful separation of waste and reject meat.
2. Displaying meat and meat products so as to prevent their contamination.
3. Separate facilities for the sale of cooked and raw meats. The cutting of a slice of raw meat followed by the slicing of cooked meats without a change of knife, or hand washing is horrifyingly hazardous.

The debilitating effects of an infection with salmonellae organisms on those age groups which are most susceptible can be very serious. Since raw meats are ideal propagators and carriers of salmonellae, the cross transfer of salmonellae and other organisms from raw to cooked meats will be seen to be eminently possible. I would most strongly urge all persons involved with raw meats to take particular care - always to remember this constant danger of cross infecting other foodstuffs.

It may be of interest to note of a case of "Salmonella Brandenburg" occurring within the district during the year. This organism has a predilection for pork and pork products. Investigation of the case revealed an unsuspected sufferer within the same household. Tracing back meat supplies revealed that the butcher involved was clear, all the supplies were clear of the organism. Swabbing of preparation tables and utensils showed no growth. Routine sampling of the household revealed an elderly woman who was a sufferer. This patient was subsequently hospitalised but unfortunately died of renal failure. It can be perhaps hazarded that a tenuous chain linked this localised outbreak which was swiftly contained. One must draw a conclusion that perhaps greater care would have prevented the outbreak. The butcher concerned deemed it advisable to retire.

Premises Catering Infrequently.

Further efforts have been made during the year to obtain improvements at premises which cater infrequently. Included in this category are Village and Church Halls, Tennis and Sports Clubs and similar institutions. The intention is to raise the standards of food handling in these places by ensuring that minimum facilities are available to food handlers. There has been a slow steady progress during the year. Unfortunately successive Government squeezes have had the effect of reducing funds available. Loans from interested Associations have dried up. We have, however, tried to ensure that all food handlers are aware of their responsibilities to the general public.

In addition to these visits, additional visits were made to open air events operating in the District during the year. This is a continuing and progressive policy which is paying off. We are finding that caterers are aware of our action in this field and appear anxious to conform with the statutory requirements. I append below tabulated details of contraventions:-

<u>Reg. No.</u>	<u>Contravention.</u>	<u>Total.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
5	Premises considered unsuitable by reason of their situation, construction or condition.	17	14
6	Articles of equipment which were either unclean, could not be readily cleansed or presented a risk of contamination to foodstuffs.	4	11
14	Sanitary conveniences which were either not clean, not in good order, connected directly with a kitchen or missing altogether.	49	31
15	No water supply.	2	1
16	Absence of wash-hand basin, missing soap, towel or nailbrush or lack of hot water supply to the basin.	23	16
17.	No first-aid materials.	19	7
18	Inadequate accommodation for outdoor clothing.	5	6
19	Lack of sink, no hot water supply to sink, lack of suitable detergents.	18	9
20	Inadequate lighting to foodroom.	5	1
21	Inadequate ventilation foodroom.	4	-
23	Premises not cleaned, difficult to keep clean or in poor repair.	63	32
24	Accumulation of refuse or filth in a foodroom.	19	15
<u>Total.</u>		<u>243</u>	<u>143</u>

Market Stalls and Delivery Vehicles Regulations, 1966.

Associated with the above, the details of the above Regulations were issued during the current year. The Regulations will come into force on 1st January, 1967 and I anticipate that their usefulness will be immediately apparent and effective. The Regulations will lay down specific criteria for itinerant foodvendors, stallholders and travelling shops and will, I feel sure, clarify some of the ambiguity of the existing legislation.

Registration of Food Premises.

The number of premises used in connection with the manufacture or sale of ice cream, preserved foods, etc. and registered in accordance with section 16 of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, are as follows:-

Preparation or manufacture of sausages, potted meats, etc.	-	15
Fish frying premises.	-	9
Ice cream manufacturers.	-	1
Ice cream vendors.	-	44

The periodic inspections of all the above premises were carried out during the year. Again satisfactory premises were occasionally nullified by unsatisfactory handling and care of products through thoughtlessness, ignorance, bad habits or plain laziness.

Food Premises - General.

The number and types of food premises in the district are as follows:-

Butchers.	10
Grocers and Provisioners.	66
Cafes, Snack Bars, etc.	9
Hotels, Inns, Guest Houses, etc.	38
Greengrocers.	4
Bakers and Confectioners.	10
Fishmongers.	-
Fried Fish Shops.	10
Prepared Food Factory.	1
Poultry Dressing Factory.	1
Poultry Dressing Premises.	1
Ice Cream, Minerals and Sweets.	21
Seasonal Kiosks.	10
Chemists.	3
Works Canteens.	3
School Canteens.	34
Church/Village Halls, Non-Conformist Church Rooms, etc.	63
<u>Total.</u>	<u>284</u>

I append below details of contraventions found at such premises during the course of the year. The figures do not include contraventions found at premises catering infrequently.

<u>Nature of Contravention.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
Lack of suitable sinks.	3	25
Lack of wash-hand basins.	2	21
Lack of hot water supply.	7	17
Lack of cold water supply.	1	6
Lack of towels, soap, nailbrush.	24	21
Unclean towels, etc.	17	5
Inadequate or unsuitable closets/urinals.	27	18
Defective closets/urinals.	19	16
Unclean closets.	12	11

<u>Nature of Contravention.</u>	<u>Found.</u>	<u>Remedied.</u>
No ventilated space between closet and foodroom.	-	7
Defective drainage.	5	13
Insanitary foodstores (condemned).	2	3
Unclean foodstores.	71	69
Defects in foodstores.	205	117
Lack of flyproofing.	10	30
Inadequate ventilation.	21	19
Inadequate lighting.	17	15
Unsuitable display of food and food on floors.	17	21
Food placed on or near ground not adequately protected.	3	3
Animals in foodrooms.	5	7
Rodent infestation in foodrooms.	1	1
No protection against birds etc.	6	4
Unsuitable equipment.	29	31
Smoking in foodrooms.	15	17
No notices to "wash your hands" after using the W.C.	23	15
Unclean clothing.	7	12
No separate accommodation or locker for outer clothing, footwear, etc.	11	9
No first-aid equipment.	42	39
Uncovered cuts and wounds.	1	-
Use of newspaper in contact with food.	1	-
Refuse accumulations in foodstores.	12	15
Unclean vehicles.	4	3
Lack of name and address on vehicle.	11	9

Food Factories.

There are three major food processing factories in the District dealing with (a) poultry preparation, freezing and packing, (b) with the preparation of meat and fruit pies and (c) with the preparation and packing of beetroots for the retail trade.

Regular and frequent visits to all these premises have been carried out by the Department. Some difficulties were experienced by the pie production factory during the year. These were of an economic nature. There was, however, unfortunate repercussions in the public health field. While every effort was made by the factory to maintain the existing standards, there was a slowing down of progressive improvements. These structural improvements had been agreed between the management and the Department the previous year and were intended to progress over three years to produce a unit which would fully satisfy the requirements of the Department. During the year, therefore, the standards for repairs and renewals were not maintained entirely to our satisfaction. The remaining factories progressed steadily and their respective managements continued to take adequate steps to safeguard the products in all respects..

Indeed, the poultry packing factory showed a very high growth rate. This did produce an aftermath of public health problems but satisfactory negotiations between the Department and the management ensured maximum co-operation to achieve the standards we insist on. I shall pursue this particular subject under my succeeding heading.

Poultry Inspections.

By the middle of 1966 it was becoming increasingly apparent that the Department would have to place further controls over the poultry factory. The growth of this industry has been such as to make poultry inspection at post mortem an essential, in a similar way as has existed at red meat slaughterhouses for many years.

To this end the Department began to make more rigorous checks. In addition to the major poultry establishment at Anwick there exists a smaller poultry processing plant in Ruskington. Both premises complied with the statutory requirements of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations.

Our intention has been, however, to have every bird processed inspected and all unsound carcasses rejected. Obviously, with some 20,000 birds being processed daily on two separate lines, it would be beyond the resources of the Authority to employ two public health inspectors full time for this purpose. We have, therefore, arranged for spotters on the line to detail suspected birds until a judgement could be given by a Public Health Inspector.

In practice, three quality control personnel employed by the factory are the main "spotters". Operatives along the line, with training, are capable of removing "suspect" birds.

I append below in tabular form the results of our actions since September, 1966.

Month.	Production	CONDEMNED				
		Broilers	Capons	Hens	Turkeys	Weight lbs.
September. (10 days).	187,363	68	23	49	-	402
October.	399,029	104	27	639	-	2,077½
November.	430,104	432	72	376	-	3,940½
December.	368,430	857	14	473	-	3,445½
Total.	1,384,926	1,461	136	2,037	-	9,868½

Total weight condemned in four months - 4 tons 8 c/ts. 12½ lbs.

This represents a condemnation of 0.24% of the total production. The average weight of the condemned birds was 2.72 lbs. per bird of which the majority were hens.

Major conditions encountered were Bruising, Arthritis, Marek's Disease, Leucocis Complex, Tuberculosis, Coccidiosis and conditions related to the Avitomanistic Group.

In addition to pure poultry inspection I have started a more efficient sampling and checking routine. Basically the system is a daily check on:-

1. Food handlers and equipment.
2. Checks on the chlorination plant. During the year we found too rapid a build up of proteins in washing tanks. Chlorination was insufficient, since available chlorine was being rapidly deviated. We experimented until a chlorine dosage maintained a residual throughout the plant at all stages and maintained this dosage. In fact we raised the dosage from 5 p.p.m. to nearly 20 p.p.m. chlorine availability. It is of interest to note that American practice suggests some 200 p.p.m. free chlorine. In fact we raised the dosage to 100 p.p.m. experimentally and found that so much chlorine gas was escaping to atmosphere as to make conditions very uncomfortable to operators.
3. Checks on all rejected birds.
4. Check on all conditions in premises.

This was arranged so that over a period of one week every part of the plant would have been inspected. This has revealed needs hitherto long suspected such as - disinfection baths for moving belts - steam or chemical sterilisers for hand tools - better washing facilities, etc.

The Department, as routine, samples chickens and chicken parts every week for bacteriological analysis. In addition swabs from all parts of the factory are submitted weekly to assess the degree of efficient cleaning.

To date all samples have been well within acceptable limits bacteriologically. There have been no reports of organisms of the Shigella or Salmonellae groups from any sample submitted.

School Canteens.

The County Health Inspector gives particular attention to these premises and he has set a high standard of uniform conditions for such places within the County area.

In addition, your inspectorate make occasional visits sometimes solely in the interest of food hygiene and on occasion, in the course of tracing dysentery outbreaks in the area. The County Health Inspector keeps the Department fully informed of conditions available and action taken by the Schools in this area of the County.

Food Hygiene Propaganda.

The Department has always tried to make full use of this particular technique. Obviously, there is a time and place for different approaches. There are many occasions when application to the Courts is the only course open.

There are, however, many occasions too when advice and help is required, occasions when a short chat on "why" is infinitely more valuable than a succession of increasingly more irritable letters. We try to put a message across. This is not always easy. There is an understandable reticence on the part of food handlers, a reticence which is not easy to overcome.

The Schools in the area have made use of the facilities within the Department to good effect.

Food Hygiene (General).

This appears to have been a year of continued progress. Work of improvement and replacement has gone ahead slowly. This, has no doubt, been a reflection of the general economy.

I have been pleased to note that food handlers are more aware of the importance of clean food handling. There have been few occasions when food has been exposed to contamination by open display. I would, however, mention that there appears to be a greater tendency to store goods at floor level or on the floor. Dogs can still enter shops at the retailer's discretion. The connection between goods stored at lower levels, particularly root crops, and dogs does not, I feel, require undue elaboration.

I must add again that a discerning public, particularly the housewife, is the greatest force available in promoting good food hygiene techniques.

Ice Cream.

There are no manufacturers of ice cream in the district.

During the year 12 samples of ice cream were obtained from various dealers in the area for analysis. 9 samples were within Grade I, 3 samples in Grade II. The Grade II samples were, however, perfectly satisfactory. It should be noted that it is unwise to pay too much attention to single samples. Recommended procedure is to sample over a six month period. During this time, 80% of samples should be between Grades I and II with 50% in Grade I, not more than 20% Grade III and none into Grade IV.

Wherever possible itinerant ice cream dealers were sampled. This gave an opportunity to inspect the dealer's van and personal cleanliness.

Appended hereto the statutory details of the ice cream methylene blue test.

Provisional Grade	Time taken to reduce methylene blue
I	Fails to reduce in 4 hours.
II	$2\frac{1}{2}$ - 4 hours.
III	$\frac{1}{2}$ - 2 hours.
IV	0

Milk and Dairies.

This aspect of public health work which formerly devolved on local authorities now rests with the appropriate Minister.

Local authorities are still responsible for the registration and supervision of the milk distributors and also for Part VII of the Milk and Dairies (General) Regulations, 1959. The Medical Officer of Health is thus empowered to take action where milk has been subjected to infection and also to control milk handlers when suffering from or carrying transmissible diseases.

There are 34 milk producers in the area.

All producers were sampled during the year. There was no evidence of tubercle bacilli found.

All 6 samples of milk submitted for statutory analysis were found to be satisfactory.

The following table shows the number of samples of milk submitted to the Public Health Laboratory during the year.

Sample Submitted for	No. of Samples Submitted.	R E S U L T	
		Satisfactory	Unsatisfactory
Methylene Blue Examination.	3	3	-
Phosphatase Test.	2	2	-
Turbidity Test.	1	1	-
Bacillus Tuberculosis.	34	Negative.	Positive.
		34	-
Brucella Abortus.	34	33	1

Milk - Bacteriological Examination.

The County Health Department submitted 15 samples of Pasteurized milk and 7 untreated milks for bacteriological examination, all of which were satisfactory.

Biological Milk Sampling.

The County Health Department also submitted samples of milk for biological examination.

Antibiotics in Milk.

The County Council continue to submit samples of milk for examination for the presence of antibiotics.

Mobile Sheds and Vans.

As a routine measure, inspections were made of vehicles operating within the district. Attention was paid to the condition of the vehicle and also the standards of hygiene of the operators. It was most apparent that routine inspections were having a decided effect for the better. It seems that word quickly gets around among the operators. Thus, routine inspections, of a few vehicles appears to raise the standards of all.

Draft Regulations, giving more positive control of mobile sheds and vans have been received from the Ministry. These Regulations, to come into force on 1st January, 1967, will be known as "The Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966."

The Food Hygiene Regulations, 1960, will be extended in the following way.

1. Before food is offered for sale it must be separated from any food which is unfit for human consumption.
2. Any person handling open foodstuffs must wear clean and washable overclothing.
3. A delivery vehicle must bear conspicuously the name and address of the owner and also the address where it is normally kept or garaged if different from above.

4. The requirements as to water supplies and washing facilities now cover all food businesses and must be provided on all delivery vehicles where open food is sold excepting bread vans selling only unwrapped bread. Where only covered food is offered for sale, the facilities must be available at the Depot.
5. Provision is made for effectively screening all vehicles selling open foods other than raw vegetables to prevent contamination of foodstuffs.
6. Provision must be made for the sanitary disposal of waste and unsound foods in proper receptacles.

Laboratory Facilities.

There has been no change in existing arrangements which satisfactorily meet all needs.

Bacteriological and Biological:-

The Public Health Laboratory Service,
County Hospital,
St. Anne's Road,
LINCOLN.

Chemical:-

E.R.W. Fogden, Esq., B.Sc., F.R.I.C.,
Hamilton Road,
Sherwood,
NOTTINGHAM.

Legal Action.

Following a complaint of a mouldy blackcurrant pie legal proceedings were instituted.

The prosecution also included a charge of food being handled in an unclean way. The case taken was successful and the firm concerned were fined £20 plus advocates fee of 8 guineas. The salesman was fined £5 for having dirty hands while handling open foodstuffs.

Food and Drugs Act, 1955.

The provisions of the Food and Drugs Act, 1955, in so far as they relate to the chemical composition and adulteration of food and drugs are in this County administered by the Weights and Measures Inspectorate and in the areas of East Kesteven R.D. and Sleaford U.D. with a combined population of approximately 30,000, 84 samples of various articles were submitted for examination which based on a Ministry suggested 3 samples per 1,000 population target figure - 90, the area was well covered in this respect.

Sampling.

	1966.
<u>Water (Public).</u>	
Chemical.	2
<u>Water (Public Supplies).</u>	
Bacteriological.	165
Satisfactory.	147
Unsatisfactory.	18
<u>Water (Private Supplies).</u>	
Bacteriological.	35
Satisfactory.	14
Unsatisfactory.	21
<u>Swimming Pool Waters.</u>	2
<u>Milk Samples.</u>	
Biological.	34
Positive - T.B.	-
Positive - Brucella.	1
Statutory.	
Complied.	3
<u>Ice Cream.</u>	
Grade 1.	12
Grade 2.	3
Grade 3.	-
Grade 4.	-
<u>Ice Lollies.</u>	
Satisfactory.	2
Unsatisfactory.	-
<u>Utensil and Equipment Swabs.</u>	29
<u>Hand Swabs (Food Handlers).</u>	12
<u>Meat Products.</u>	12
<u>Poultry Hearts and Livers.</u>	880
<u>Faeces Samples.</u>	34
Shigella Isolated.	-
<u>Chickens.</u>	9

PUBLIC CONVENIENCES.

Public conveniences are provided by the Council at Martin Village and at Chapel Hill. The responsibility for maintaining and cleansing rests with the Council's Surveyor and I can appreciate his difficulties in this respect. Proposals to construct such facilities at Kirkstead Bridge were still under consideration and negotiations were concluded to utilise sanitary conveniences at a Public House at Billingham for the convenience of bus travellers changing routes in this village. Tenders were invited for the erection of public conveniences in the parish of Ruskington.

AGRICULTURE, SAFETY, HEALTH AND WELFARE, PROVISIONS ACT, 1956.

In general some type of closet accommodation is available for farmworkers at the homesteads even though these may be earthclosets made redundant by the provision of waterclosets in the dwellinghouse. Gangmasters do make some elementary provision for casual workers. We received no complaints during the year and formal action was not taken to enforce the provision of sanitary accommodation, but rodent officers are requested to enquire as to what arrangements are made for this purpose when surveying farms.

BURIAL GROUNDS.

Difficulties in obtaining suitable sites for the disposal of the dead contributes to the need for a Crematorium to serve the area and during the year such Crematoriums were in progress in neighbouring areas, and in fact the Grantham Borough Crematorium was opened in April, 1966.

No exhumations were carried out during the year.

SWIMMING POOLS.

There are no public swimming pools in the area but there are several private pools which are likely to be used by visitors or guests of the owners and sometimes by children. Supervision was made of all such pools during the year, advice given on chlorination and cleansing and bacteriological tests made occasionally and on request.

PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951 AND ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963.

There are only two animal boarding houses licensed in the area and no pet shops. Both these establishments have complied with our stringent specifications.

SCRAP METAL DEALERS ACT, 1964.

Five persons were registered under the provisions of the above Act, during the year.

NUISANCES.

Many minor nuisances were dealt with satisfactorily during the year but several agricultural nuisances resulting from intensive pig rearing and silage operations, all which caused pollution of watercourses and offensive to the neighbouring public, required prolonged negotiation and pressure to abate same.

NOISE.

Action was taken during the year to prohibit the use of audible bird scarers which were causing a nuisance, particularly because of the frequency of the bangs and during the hours of darkness, and investigations into noise from two grain driers and "beat groups" using amplifiers in Village Halls were still being investigated.

PETROLEUM ACTS ADMINISTRATION.

No. of Petroleum Licences on Register at the end of 1966 - 148
No. of new licences issued during 1966 - 6
No. cancelled during 1966 - 3
No. of gallons of petroleum spirit stored - 186,610 gallons.

The comprehensive survey carried out in 1963 was further proceeded with to maintain a satisfactory position and 49 visits were made during the year by public health inspectors. The Council are Members of the Association for Petroleum Acts Administration and have adopted the recommendations of this Association in so far as conditions of licensing and model codes are concerned.

HEATING APPLIANCES (FIREGUARDS) ACT, 1952.

No contraventions noticed during routine inspections.

CANAL BOATS.

No canal boats are registered with this Authority, therefore, no action was taken.

HAIRDRESSING ESTABLISHMENTS.

Routine visits to hairdressing establishments were made and advice given in several instances more particularly where refreshment is served at ladies establishments. Generally speaking the establishments in this area are maintained satisfactorily. To secure better control, however, over the increasing number of such Establishments, Byelaws were adopted under Section 77 of the Public Health Act, 1961.

SPRAYING OF BECKS, DYKES, ETC.

Several dykes, ditches, etc. were flushed during the year and several sprayed for mosquito breeding.

FILTHY AND VERMINOUS PREMISES.

No action required this year. It is many years since we last saw a bed bug in this area.

NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948.

No action required by the Department during the year either to enforce removal to Part III accommodation or to arrange for burials under Section 50 of the Act. Several cases were, however, investigated.

DISINFECTIONS IN CASE OF INFECTIOUS DISEASE.

The terminal disinfection of dwellinghouses, etc. where cases of infectious diseases have occurred is not now carried out as a routine measure. In several cases, however, on application, dwellinghouses have been so disinfected and from a psychological point of view alone is of some value.

SCHOOLS.

Further improvements were carried out so far as the conversion of closet accommodation and the provision of handwashing facilities and adequate drainage was concerned. Regular attention is paid to the cleansing of septic tanks under a contract entered into with the Kesteven County Council in 1952 and also for the removal of kitchen waste from schools.

Offices, Shops and Railway Premises Act, 1963.

The administration of this Act was placed upon Local Authorities and upon the Factories and Mines Inspectors of the Ministry of Labour in 1963. Demarcation of responsible duties have, by now, been reasonably closely defined between the responsible local and central authorities.

Broadly speaking, the Central Government Inspectorate deal with offices and shops within factory curtilages, Crown Properties and Local Authority administrative buildings and mines, an area of work in which they administer Factory Acts Legislation. Local Authorities deal with all other properties within their own particular districts. Again, these are often the properties where they administer other Public Health Legislation.

The Act does not, however, cover all premises, some shops and offices are exempted by reason of one of the qualifications as under:-

1. Premises in which only near relatives of the employer are employed.
2. Outworkers premises.
3. Premises in which not more than 21 man hours weekly are normally worked.
4. Premises in temporary occupation (6 weeks maximum).

By order, the Minister of Labour has granted partial exemptions to certain small buildings. The only exemptive order at present which concerns Local Authorities is the third order relating to specified structures in defined places used for retail sale e.g. kiosks on a beach at a seaside town. The exemption merely relates to the provision of sanitary conveniences (section 9).

Premises to which the Act applies are registrable with the appropriate authority in a similar way as factories are registered under Factories Acts Legislation. It must be pointed out that many premises are visited in order to assess whether or not they have to be registered.

TABLE A - REGISTRATIONS AND GENERAL INSPECTIONS.

TOTALS.	2	68	68
Offices.	-	13	13
Retail shops.	2	41	41
Wholesale shops, warehouses.	-	2	2
Catering establishments open to the public, canteens.	-	7	7
Fuel storage depots.	-	5	5
(1) Class of premises.	(2) Number of premises registered during the year.	(3) Total number of registered premises at end of year.	(4) Number of registered premises receiving a general inspection during the year.

TABLE B - NUMBER OF VISITS OF ALL KINDS BY INSPECTORS TO REGISTERED PREMISES.

TABLE C - ANALYSIS OF PERSONS EMPLOYED IN REGISTERED PREMISES BY WORKPLACE.

Class of Workplace	Number of persons employed
(1)	(2)
Offices.	46
Retail shops.	97
Wholesale departments, warehouses.	6
Catering establishments open to the public.	20
Canteens.	-
Fuel storage depots.	11
Total.	180
Total Males.	83
Total Females.	97

I append below details of contraventions found at office and shop premises.

Section.	Contravention.	Out-standing	Total Remedied
4.	Cleanliness of premises, furniture, etc.	9	3
5.	Overcrowding.	4	2
6.	Temperature.	21	17
7.	Ventilation.	11	8
8.	Lighting.	38	168
9.	Sanitary Conveniences.	7	6
10.	Washing facilities.	7	7
11.	Drinking water and vessels for drinking.	-	-
12.	Accommodation for clothing.	15	11
13.	Sitting facilities.	8	8
14.	Seats for sedentary workers.	4	3
15.	Eating facilities.	2	1
16.	Safety - floors, passages and stairs.	31	23
17.	Safety - machinery fencing.	2	2
18.	Safety - machinery cleaning.	5	3
23.	Prohibition of heavy work.	2	1
24.	First aid.	15	7
50.	Information to employees.	7	5

The relatively high number of contraventions found and remedied constitute a very high proportion of lighting conditions. Particular points of work were taken as separate contraventions. Thus in some premises, while the lighting at the Counter could be quite satisfactory the lighting at the rear bench could be most unsatisfactory due perhaps to the operative working in his own shadow. It would seem, however, that our previous efforts in this field have borne some fruits.

Of all premises some 46 were relatively satisfactorily lighted while some 22 were largely unsatisfactorily illuminated.

Lumens/sq. ft.	Shops.	Offices.	Working Points.	Stores.	Passages and stairs.
Below 5.	3	-	5	10	10
5 - 9	6	1	11	15	12
10 - 14	10	2	11	17	7
15 - 25	17	4	56	9	1
Above 25	5	7	26	3	1

The standard of adequate lighting which was adapted was at least 15 lumens/sq. ft. Below this figure the lighting was considered inadequate. While accepting a level of 15 lumens/sq. ft. as a reasonable standard, it was emphasised that this is indeed the minimal standard of adequacy. It was constantly reiterated that a more efficient standard of lighting in work places would be 30 lumens/sq. ft. with at least 7/10 lumens/sq. ft. for stairs and passages.

Premises in which insufficient lighting existed were informed and indications given of the need for increased illumination.

It is intended that each year, a different aspect of the Act will be emphasised during normal routine inspections. Thus, in the coming year I hope to be able to stress the importance and assess the degree of heating and ventilation efficiency and in the future I hope also to stress the provisions relating to safety in shops and offices.

FACTORIES ACT, 1961.

1. Inspection for purposes of provisions as to health including inspections made by the Public Health Inspectors.

	<u>No. on Register.</u>	<u>Inspec- tions.</u>	<u>No. of written Notices.</u>	<u>Occupiers prosecuted.</u>
Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are to be enforced by Local Authorities.	13	8	2	Nil
Factories not included above in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authorities.	61	32	4	Nil
Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority, but not including outworkers premises.	22	21	3	Nil
TOTALS.	<u>96</u>	<u>61</u>	<u>9</u>	

2. Cases in which defects were found.

	<u>Number of Defects</u>	
	<u>Found</u>	<u>Remedied</u>
Want of Cleanliness (S.1)	1	1
Overcrowding (S.2)	-	-
Unreasonable Temperature (S.3)	1	1
Inadequate Ventilation (S.4)	-	-
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6)	1	1
Sanitary Conveniences (S.7)		
Insufficient	3	3
Unsuitable or defective	5	5
Not separate for sexes	-	-
Other offences against the Act, not including offences relating to out-work.	-	-
TOTAL.	<u>11</u>	<u>11</u>
Referred to H.M. Inspector.	Nil.	
Referred by H.M. Inspector.	Nil.	
Number of offences in respect of which prosecutions were instituted.	Nil.	

Informal action under the Thermal Insulation (Industrial Building) Regulations, 1958, was complied with.

Part VIII of the Act - Outworkers.

<u>Nature of work.</u>	<u>No. of out-workers.</u>	<u>No. of cases in which default in sending lists to Council.</u>	<u>No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists.</u>	<u>No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises.</u>	<u>Notices served and Prosecutions.</u>
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Curtains and furniture hangings.

1

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RAG - FLOCK ACT.

There are no premises in this Council's Area requiring the attention of your Officers under this Act.

RAINFALL.
CRANWELL - 1966.

<u>MONTH.</u>	<u>INCHES.</u>
JANUARY.	1.55
FEBRUARY.	3.07
MARCH.	0.82
APRIL.	2.70
MAY.	2.07
JUNE.	2.59
JULY.	2.35
AUGUST.	3.78
SEPTEMBER.	0.82
OCTOBER.	2.39
NOVEMBER.	0.60
DECEMBER.	2.18
<u>TOTAL FOR YEAR.</u>	<u>24.92 inches.</u>

NOTES.

1. February, 7th - 0.75" 37.5% above average.
2. August, 29th - 0.98" 37.9% above average.

The following table shows the amount of pollution monitored from the air at Ruskington during the year. These figures have been abstracted from composite statistics supplied by Warren Springs Laboratory.

MONTH.	RUSKINGTON.						COMPARATOR.					
	SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE			SMOKE			SULPHUR DIOXIDE		
	AV	HD	AV	HD	AV	HD	AV	HD	AV	HD	AV	SO ₂ RATIO
JANUARY.	95	359	55	119			215	628	246	402		0.85
FEBRUARY.	44	102	32	67			105	235	126	322		0.33
MARCH.	56	131	54	124			90	199	73	214		1.45
APRIL.	32	108	24	56			32	137	110	235		0.65
MAY.	19	41	30	64			56	135	101	154		0.47
JUNE.	12	43	24	49			44	74	64	144		0.44
JULY.	14	36	28	78			53	99	56	63		0.97
AUGUST.	15	43	23	57			55	144	46	88		1.18
SEPTEMBER.	39	100	43	76			134	327	95	196		1.28
OCTOBER.	57	194	52	104			152	344	118	160		1.03
NOVEMBER.	84	267	72	208			195	560	105	268		1.30
DECEMBER.	82	243	77	135			197	263	79	328		1.22
AVERAGE.	46	139	43	95			117	273	101	214		1.15

As will be seen from the statistics supplied, the Ruskington area is very much cleaner from an air pollution point of view than is the comparator.

WITHAM BANK SURVEY.

A comprehensive survey of the Witham Bank was made during June, July and August, 1966 to ascertain the need for toilet facilities and parking requirements, etc. the results were as follows:-

Date of Survey. Thursday, 16th June, 1966.

Time started. 10.15 a.m. Stixwold.

Finished. 12.15 p.m. Chapel Hill.

Stixwold to Kirkstead.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 19 cars, 1 bus (from Nottingham).

Accommodation.

Anglers. 104.

Others. 1.

Miscellaneous. It was understood that 40 pegs for Grimsby and 30 pegs for Rotherham had been booked for an afternoon match. One caravan Black Horse Farm used occasionally by blind angler.

East Bank.

Transport. 2 cars.

Accommodation. Railway Hotel displayed signs "Bed and Breakfast", "Fresh cut sandwiches", "Snacks".

Anglers. 23.

Others.

Miscellaneous. 1 caravan, 2 small motor boats.

Kirkstead to Tattershall Bridge.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 103 cars, 2 motor cycles.

Accommodation.

Anglers. 198.

Others. 1.

Miscellaneous. 1 motor boat, 1 caravan Tong's new bungalow, 9 caravans Oatsheaf Site.

East Bank.

Transport.

Accommodation.

Anglers. 34.

Others. 3

Miscellaneous. 1 motor cruiser.

Tattershall Bridge to Ferry Boat Cafe.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 25 cars.

Accommodation.

Anglers. 43.

Others. 2.

Miscellaneous. 4 caravans Royal Oak Site. Ferry Boat Cafe has outside kiosk for minerals and ice cream and displayed signs "Roast beef, yorkshire, baked potatoes, ground rice pudding and rhubarb 6/-d. Sausage and chips 3/-d." etc.

East Bank.

Transport.	6 cars.
Accommodation.	Packet Inn with 6 permanent holiday caravans.
Anglers.	41.
Others.	2.
Miscellaneous.	1 tent, 1 cruiser.

Ferry Boat Cafe to Chapel Hill.E.K.R.D.C.

Transport.	15 cars or similar.
Accommodation.	Chapel Hill Cafe caters for bed and breakfast. See also caravans below.
Anglers.	32.
Others.	6.
Miscellaneous.	Orchard Caravan Park 6 caravans. Mrs. Brame's 3 permanent holiday caravans at Chapel Hill. Mrs. Bentley's 1 caravan. Mr. Smith's 1 caravan. 6 cruisers in cut.

East Bank.

Transport.	-
Accommodation.	-
Anglers.	-
Others.	-
Miscellaneous.	-

Chapel Hill - Boston R.D.C.

Transport.	4 cars.
Accommodation.	-
Anglers.	40.
Others.	2.
Miscellaneous.	6 cruisers. 4 yachts and associated caravan in compound.

SUMMARY.TOTALS.Totals E.K.R.D.C.
(and Chapel Hill Area).

Anglers.	515*	417
Others.	15	13
Cars.	174	163
Buses.	1	1
Motorcycles.	2	2
Boats etc.	21	17
Caravans.	32	23
Tents.	1	-

*Not included in the anglers are 70 pegs earmarked for afternoon matches at Stixwould Ferry.

General Observations.

The day was the first day of the coarse fishing season and the weather was warm and sunny. Cars generally were parked on the bank Road close to where the anglers were fishing. The highway between Kirkstead and Tattershall Bridges is particularly tortuous in one section and there is virtually no accessible roadside verge to use to park off the road. Private "no parking" signs are erected by the local residents in places so that access to their properties is not restricted. The River Authorities improvements have been completed since the last survey and this has resulted in improvements to the highway immediately South of Kirkstead Bridge. Passing points have been constructed South of the Ferry Boat Cafe.

The passenger service still operates at Kirkstead Station but Stixwoud Ferry has ceased to operate and the Station appears to be disused. One house which did a limited amount of catering at Kirkstead Bridge has now been demolished. The catering premises generally were not busy and most catered for ground bait, maggots, etc. as well as food and drink.

It was learned that two buses had dropped some anglers off at Chapel Hill and then gone on elsewhere. The number of cars exceeded by 50% approximately the figures quoted for week-day surveys in 1960.

Date of Survey. Sunday, 10th July, 1966.

Time started. 2.00 p.m. Stixwoud.

Finished. 4.00 p.m. Chapel Hill.

Stixwoud to Kirkstead.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport.	1 bus, 60 cars.
Accommodation.	
Anglers.	276 (including 3 beyond boundary and 10 Metherringham Delph).
Others.	32.
Miscellaneous.	1 caravan Black Horse Farm, 2 cruisers.

East Bank.

Transport.	12 cars all at Stixwoud Station.
Accommodation.	2 tents.
Anglers.	126.
Others.	26.
Miscellaneous.	1 boat.

Started to rain 2.45 p.m. and rained until end of survey.

Kirkstead to Tattershall Bridge. 3 p.m.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport.	200 cars, 2 buses, 1 scooter, 4 motorcycles, 2 combinations.
Accommodation.	
Anglers.	361.
Others.	73 (rain had driven some anglers from bank).
Miscellaneous.	1 tent, 2 cruisers, 9 caravans Oatsheaf.

East Bank.

Transport.	9 cars.
Accommodation.	
Anglers.	48.
Others.	5.
Miscellaneous.	1 cruiser.

Tattershall Bridge to Ferry Boat Cafe. 3.20 p.m.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 19 cars, 1 bus.
Accommodation.
Anglers. 55.
Others. 7.
Miscellaneous. 1 tent. Post Office at Tattershall Bridge was
open. 4 caravans Royal Oak.

East Bank.

Transport. 1 bus.
Accommodation.
Anglers. 45.
Others.
Miscellaneous. 6 caravans Packet Inn.

Ferry Boat Cafe to Chapel Hill.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 14 cars, 1 bus.
Accommodation. Cafe. (Approx. 15 customers in at 4 p.m.).
Anglers. 29.
Others. 18.
Miscellaneous. 14 cruisers, 12 caravans Orchard Site, 3 Mrs.
Brame's, 1 Mrs. Bentley's, 1 Mrs. Smith's.

East Bank.

Transport.
Accommodation.
Anglers. 63.
Others. 3.
Miscellaneous.

Chapel Hill - Boston R.D.C.

Transport. 9 cars (two on river bank), 2 buses.
Accommodation.
Anglers. 20.
Others. 6.
Miscellaneous. 5 cruisers, 1 tent, 1 yacht. (3 in compound
with caravans).

SUMMARY. SUNDAY, 19th JUNE, 1966.

	<u>OVERALL</u> <u>TOTAL</u>	<u>Totals E.K.R.D.C.</u> <u>(and Chapel Hill Area).</u>
Anglers.	923	741
Others.	170	136
Cars.	323	302
Buses.	8	7
Motorcycles.	7	7
Boats, etc.	26	24
Caravans.	38	32
Tents.	5	3

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

After a sunny morning the sky had clouded over when the survey started, it started to rain at 2.45 p.m. and continued to do so up to the end of the survey. A food stall was inspected at Kirkstead Bridge (shellfish, strawberries, minerals) the only shop here being closed. There were 3 cars in E.K.R.D.C. car park and one bus (from Doncaster), there were four cars on housing estate access road which did not appear to be local. There were 10 cars in the Kings Arms car park, 3 on the main road adjoining and 16 cars on the section of river bank adjoining E.K.R.D.C. estate and the caravan site. No particular bad cases of parking were seen although moving traffic generally had to wait before overtaking parked vehicles if there were oncoming vehicles. One farmer's son complained to Mr. Fletcher that a car had parked in a gateway off a private access road. The numbers of persons other than anglers had noticeably increased over the last mid-week count while the numbers of anglers and vehicles had increased by approximately 80%.

Date of Survey. Monday, 1st August, 1966.

Time started. 2.30 p.m. Stixwould.

Time finished. 4.00 p.m. Chapel Hill.

Stixwould to Kirkstead.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport.

Accommodation.

Anglers. 17.

Others.

Miscellaneous. Ferry at E.K.R.D.C. side previously only seen on east bank. One stationary cruiser, 5 moving cruisers.

East Bank.

Transport. 4 cars, 1 scooter, all at Stixwould Station.

Accommodation.

Anglers. 9

Others.

Miscellaneous.

Kirkstead to Tattershall Bridge.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 37 cars, 3 motorcycles.

Accommodation. 5 tents on bank.

Anglers. 73.

Others. 13.

Miscellaneous. No cars etc. in E.K.R.D.C. Park. One caravan E.K.R.D.C. site apparently unoccupied. No cars in King's Arms Car Park. 2 tents E.K.R.D.C. site, 1 motorcycle. No electricity or hot water available on E.K.R.D.C. site.

East Bank.

Transport.

Accommodation.

Anglers. 7.

Others.

Miscellaneous. 1 stationary cruiser.

Tattershall Bridge to Ferry Boat Cafe.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 7 cars.
Accommodation.
Anglers. 16.
Others.
Miscellaneous. 1 tent on bank, 1 tent Royal Oak Caravan Site.

East Bank.

Transport. 3 cars.
Accommodation. Packet Inn.
Anglers. 1.
Others.
Miscellaneous. 2 stationary cruisers.

Ferry Boat Cafe to Chapel Hill.

E.K.R.D.C.

Transport. 10 cars.
Accommodation.
Anglers. 19.
Others.
Miscellaneous. 2 moving cruisers, 7 stationary cruisers in Slea.

East Bank.

Transport. -
Accommodation. -
Anglers. -
Others.
Miscellaneous.

Chapel Hill - Boston R.D.C.

Transport. 2 cars.
Accommodation.
Anglers.
Others.
Miscellaneous. 5 stationary cruisers in River Slea, 5 yachts and caravan in compound, 2 tents on bank.

SUMMARY. MONDAY, 1st AUGUST, 1966.

	<u>Overall</u> <u>Total.</u>	<u>Totals E.K.R.D.C.</u> <u>(and Chapel Hill Area).</u>
Anglers.	142	125
Others.	13	13
Cars.	63	55
Buses.	-	-
Motorcycles.	5	4
Boats, etc.	23	13
Caravans.	32	26
Tents.	11	11

GENERAL OBSERVATIONS.

This would normally have been Bank Holiday Monday when previously counts have been high. The weather started dry and cloudy but after five minutes it started to rain heavily and continued to do so throughout the survey. The river bank was comparatively quiet no traffic problems were observed the majority of cars being parked partly on the metal road surface close to where the car owner was fishing.

